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Fruit Tree Cultivars in British Columbia

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	5
APPLES	7
Brief descriptions of cultivars	7
Cultivars grown commercially in British Columbia	20
Cultivars with commercial potential	21
Ratings of tree maturity	21
Coldhardiness of trees and fruit spurs	22
Dates for picking at Summerland, B.C.	22
Summary of fruit characteristics	24
APRICOTS	27
Brief descriptions of cultivars	27
Cultivars grown commercially in British Columbia	33
Promising new cultivars and selections	33
Cultivars for home gardens	33
Hardiness ratings of trees	33
Hardiness ratings of fruit buds	34
Dates for picking at Summerland, B.C.	34
CHERRIES, SOUR	35
Brief descriptions of cultivars	35
Cultivar grown commercially in British Columbia	35
Cultivars for home gardens	35
Dates for picking at Summerland, B.C.	35
CHERRIES, SWEET	36
Brief descriptions of cultivars	36
Cultivars grown commercially in British Columbia	44
Promising new cultivars and selections	44
Hardiness ratings of shoots, leaf buds, and fruit buds	44
Incompatibility groups for interpollination	45
Dates for picking at Summerland, B.C.	46
Amount of natural cracking of fruit in rain	46
NECTARINES	47
Brief descriptions of cultivars	47
Dates for picking at Summerland, B.C.	50
Summary of fruit characteristics	51

PEACHES	52
Brief descriptions of cultivars	52
Cultivars grown commercially in British Columbia	62
Promising new cultivars and selections	62
Cultivars for home gardens	62
Hardiness ratings	62
Dates for picking at Summerland, B.C.	62
Summary of fruit characteristics	64
PEARS	66
Brief descriptions of cultivars	66
Cultivars grown commercially in British Columbia	69
Cultivars with commercial potential	69
Dates for picking at Summerland, B.C., and pressure at picking	70
Summary of fruit characteristics	71
PLUMS	72
Brief descriptions of cultivars	72
Cultivars grown commercially in British Columbia	75
Promising cultivars for the local market	75
Self-fertility	75
Dates for picking at Summerland, B.C.	76

INTRODUCTION

This publication contains brief descriptions of fruit tree cultivars that have been tested at the Research Station, Summerland, British Columbia. Many of these cultivars are still growing at the Station. They are being observed for possible use as parents in the breeding program or as a genetic source for specific valuable characteristics.

The descriptions include only the most characteristic features that are of commercial value and a general appraisal of the cultivars. The more important cultivars have been listed in one of three groups: cultivars grown commercially in British Columbia, promising new cultivars and selections with commercial potential (not necessarily in British Columbia), and cultivars for home gardens.

The tables include the descriptive characteristics of the fruit and the dates when the fruit is ready for picking. However, the records on the maturity and coldhardiness of the trees need to be revised periodically, because the figures cover the behavior of the cultivars for only a few specific years. The rating of a cultivar may vary from year to year.

Dr. W. D. Lane is responsible for breeding and testing new varieties of apples, cherries, and apricots at the Research Station, Summerland. Dr. K. O. Lapins, who was responsible for breeding new varieties of fruit tree cultivars, retired in July 1974. Mr. L. G. Denby is responsible for testing varieties of peaches, nectarines, plums, and pears.

The name of the institution responsible for originating the cultivar is given when known. The names of the institutions whose programs are responsible for many of the cultivars are abbreviated as follows:

Beltsville — USDA Plant Genetics and Germplasm Institute,
Beltsville, Maryland, USA

Blacksburg — Virginia Polytechnical Institute, Blacksburg,
Virginia, USA

CEF — Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Central
Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Excelsior — Excelsior Fruit Breeding Farm, University of
Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA

Fort Valley — U.S. Horticultural Field Laboratory, Fort
Valley, Georgia, USA

Geneva — New York State Agricultural Experimental
Station, Geneva, New York, USA

- Morden — Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Morden,
Manitoba, Canada
- Prosser — Irrigated Agriculture Research and Extension
Center, Prosser, Washington, USA
- Rutgers — New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station,
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, USA
- South Haven — Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station,
South Haven, Michigan, USA
- St. Paul — Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station,
St. Paul, Minnesota, USA
- Summerland — Research Station, Agriculture Canada,
Summerland, British Columbia, Canada
- Vineland — Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario,
Vineland Station, Ontario, Canada
- Wooster — Ohio Agricultural Research and Development
Center, Wooster, Ohio, USA

Fruit Tree Cultivars in British Columbia

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APPLES

Brief descriptions of cultivars

Akane (formerly Tohoku 3) A seedling from the cross Jonathan x Worcester Pearmain originated by Tohoku Agricultural Experiment Station, Japan, and named in 1970. An early fall apple of very good color and appearance; fair in texture and flavor. It bears fruit early and appears to be a heavy producer. The fruit is round, medium in size, and at picking time fully covered with a very attractive bright red overcolor. The flesh is firm, slightly tough, and fair in flavor. Akane is ready for picking about 5 to 10 days later than Tydeman's Early. A promising new introduction.

Bancroft A seedling of Forest x McIntosh named in 1935 by CEF. It is a McIntosh-type apple, ready for picking in mid- to late October; stores well. The skin is dull red and the fruit quality is fair. Not promising.

Barry A seedling of McIntosh x Cox Orange introduced by Geneva in 1957. The tree has a weak growth habit and is not very productive. Barry is ready for picking 10 days earlier than McIntosh. The fruit is medium in size, very oblate, with a good amount of color, although the red is slightly dull; the flavor is good. The outstanding feature is the intense red skin of the fruit.

Beacon An open-pollinated seedling of Malinda introduced by Excelsior in 1936. The tree is very biennial in bearing habit. Beacon matures later than Melba. The fruit ripens very unevenly and several pickings are needed. The fruit is medium in size and has dark prominent stripes. It develops more color than Melba. The texture is firm, but the flavor is fair. An excellent cooking apple.

Berner Rosen An attractive red apple, fairly small, ripening about 10 days earlier than McIntosh. The texture is medium fine, the flavor is aromatic and good, but the storage life is relatively short. The tree is distinctly a spur type with compact growth habit.

Blaze A seedling of Collins x Fanny from Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Illinois, USA, named in 1958. It has produced heavy crops of medium to large, roundish oblate, bright, attractive, very waxy fruit. The fruit is ready for picking the first week of September at Summerland. The texture and flavor are fair and the shelf life is short.

Carroll A seedling of Morden 5029-EL52 (Moscow Pear Apple seedling) x Melba introduced by Morden in 1961. A roundish oblong, irregular apple, ready for picking at the end of August. The flavor is good, but the texture is soft to very soft. The striped skin is fair in color. Carroll is very hardy, but cannot compete in appearance and quality with the other cultivars of the same season, such as Tydeman's Early and Summerred, where these cultivars can be grown.

Close Introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1938 and named for the late C. P. Close. One of the earliest maturing apple cultivars, it is ready for picking in the third week of July. The fruit is uneven in maturity, size, and shape. The color is fair, the flesh is soft and of fair quality.

Cortland A seedling of Ben Davis x McIntosh introduced by Geneva in 1915. Cortland somewhat resembles McIntosh, but cannot compete with it. The tree is about equal in hardiness to McIntosh, but is very susceptible to apple powdery mildew. The fruit is of good quality but does not have the typical McIntosh flavor. It is very susceptible to apple scald. The crop is ready for picking later than McIntosh.

Crimson Beauty A very hardy cultivar, originated by F. P. Sharpe of Upper Woodstock, New Brunswick, New Jersey, USA, about 1880. It is ready for picking the last week of July, 1 week later than Close and 1 week earlier than Yellow Transparent. The fruit has a very short storage life and fair quality; it drops easily and becomes mealy. Crimson Beauty is one of the parents of the new cultivar Quinte. Not promising.

Davey An open-pollinated seedling of McIntosh named by L. Davenport, Massachusetts, USA, in 1950. It is ready for picking in the second week of October and keeps well until February. The fruit is roundish oblate, with deep calyx and stem cavities, well colored, but with very prominent lenticels. The texture is rather coarse; a slight core flush occurs in February.

Delcon A seedling of Conard (Ben Davis x Jonathan) x Delicious named by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Missouri, USA, in 1948. A Delicious-type apple, resembling Jonathan in flavor. It has a tendency to develop breakdown, but keeps well until the end of January. Inferior to Delicious in appearance and to Jonathan in flavor. The tree is naturally very small.

Delicious A chance seedling, originated by J. Hiatt, Peru, Iowa, USA, and named in 1895 by Stark Bros. Nurseries, Louisiana, Missouri, USA. It

is the most widely grown apple cultivar. A large number of mutants for tree growth and skin color of fruit have been selected. The tree of the original cultivar is vigorous, and moderately hardy. It comes into fruiting moderately late and is our most consistent annual bearer. Most of the selected growth mutants have fewer and shorter vegetative shoots and large numbers of fruiting spurs (spur types). The spur types have high skin color and produce early and heavily. Delicious is ready for picking about October 10 at Summerland and can be stored at -1°C until February. The fruit has a fairly short shelf life, particularly toward the end of the storage season when it becomes dry and mealy. The mutants of fruit skin color develop intensive red color early in the season and also in the shaded parts of the tree. The mutants planted extensively include the following:

Standard growth types: Harrold, Hi-Early, Imperial, Red King, Red Prince, Red Queen, Royal Red, Ryan, Skyline Supreme, Topred, and Vance.

Spur types: Miller Sturdeespur, Oregon Spur, Redspur, Starkrimson, and Wellspur.

Democrat Originated as a chance seedling in Tasmania, Australia, about 60 years ago. The fruit is very firm, medium in size, roundish oblate, and well covered with dull red. It is ready for picking the last week of October, yet does not develop good enough texture and flavor at Summerland to compete in quality with fruit of standard cultivars kept in controlled-atmosphere (CA) storage.

Discovery An open-pollinated seedling of Worcester Pearmain discovered by Dummer at Longham, England, about 1960. An oblate-shaped attractive, bright, medium to small apple, ripening in the second week of August or about 15 days earlier than Tydeman's Early. The bright yellow ground color is partly covered with bright red streaks. The flesh is firm; the flavor is good. The tree is sturdy, but has a tendency to bear on long spurs; it is a moderate bearer. The tree is fairly resistant to apple mildew and scab. It appears to have promise as an attractive apple of good quality that ripens in mid-August.

Early Golden Originated by C. F. Morrison, Zillah, Washington, USA. The fruit resembles Golden Delicious, but ripens in the first week of September. Although the flavor is good, the fruit texture of Early Golden is inferior to Golden Delicious, particularly if the tree is allowed to overbear. The flesh is soft and coarse and tends to become mealy; the core is large. In spite of its shortcomings, it may have a place as an early ripening type of Golden Delicious for direct roadside markets.

Early McIntosh (Rob Roy) A seedling of Yellow Transparent x McIntosh named by Geneva in 1923. A good-quality apple of the McIntosh type, ripening about 10 days earlier than Tydeman's Early. It has a very

strong tendency to biennial bearing and the crop ripens unevenly. The fruit is small, rather soft, and the color is fair.

Empire A seedling of McIntosh x Delicious introduced by Geneva in 1966. A McIntosh-type apple, ready for picking at the same time as Delicious. The fruit keeps well until February and shows no storage disorders. The flesh is firm, crisp, and juicy; the flavor is very good. At Summerland, the shape of fruit is slightly irregular and the red color is somewhat dull. It needs further testing in the Okanagan Valley.

Fireside A very hardy cultivar originated by Excelsior and named in 1943. It has large, round, blushed fruit that is ready for picking at the same time as Delicious and can be stored in good condition until February. The flesh is tough, slightly dry, sweetish, and flat in flavor. A good processing apple. Connell Red is a skin-color mutant of Fireside.

Franklin A seedling of McIntosh x Delicious from Wooster named in 1937. A bright, attractive Delicious-type apple with good texture and flavor. It is ready for picking shortly before Delicious and keeps well until the middle of January. The fruit tends to be small and uneven in shape.

Gala A seedling of Kidd's Orange Red (Delicious x Cox Orange) x Golden Delicious introduced in New Zealand. It bears heavily and regularly; it ripens about 10 days earlier than McIntosh. The fruit is attractive, large, round, bright yellow, and is partly covered with bright red stripes and blush. The flesh is firm and of good quality. The fruit keeps until January and shows no storage disorders. It has promise as an apple of high quality and very long shelf life. A red strain has been discovered recently.

Garland A hardy seedling of Melba x Haralson introduced by Morden in 1961. The fruit is large, round, with a slight red blush over light green ground; it is soft and the flavor is fair. The flesh has a tendency to develop bitter pit. Garland is ready for picking in the first week of September.

Golden Delicious A chance seedling, originated with H. Mullens, West Creek, Virginia, USA, and introduced by Stark Bros. Nurseries, Louisiana, Missouri, USA, in 1916. This is the most popular cultivar in nearly all apple-growing areas of the world. The desirable tree type, early and heavy bearing, and excellent quality of fruit, both fresh and processed, are the main attributes that make Golden Delicious attractive to both fruit growers and consumers. In the interior of British Columbia it is grown most successfully in the southern part of the fruit-growing area, preferably on semidwarfing or dwarfing rootstocks, which induce earlier maturity of fruit. At Summerland, in the third week of October, it can be kept in an ordinary cold storage until February. Longer storage causes fruit to shrivel, and reduces the acidity to an undesirably low level. The quality of Golden Delicious fruit is drastically affected by growing conditions; fruit grown in unsuitable locations or on overloaded trees may fail to develop fully and will lack the characteristics of the cultivar. In localities having higher

humidity, the skin of the fruit develops undesirable russetting. Russet-free mutants have been introduced but their value has not been fully proven. Mutants with compact and spurred growth, such as Goldspur, Starkspur, and Yellospur, are being grown to some extent. All these mutants may show reversion to the original growth type. In the interior of British Columbia, the spur-type mutants are susceptible to rubbery wood virus.

Goodland A hardy, open-pollinated seedling of Patten Greening introduced by Morden in 1948. Goodland is ready for picking in the last few days of August and it keeps until October. The fruit is large, round, with a fair amount of red; the flesh is soft and the flavor is fair.

Granny Smith Originated as a chance seedling in Eastwood, N.S.W., Australia. A large, round, green apple of very late maturity. Even if the fruit is picked at the end of October, it does not reach full maturity at Summerland. Consequently, the quality is only fair and it is very susceptible to storage scald. The cultivar needs a longer growing season than the Okanagan Valley can provide in order to develop the best quality of fruit.

Gravenstein Origin unknown. A good-quality apple ready for picking in the first week of September. Because of a rather irregular bearing habit, asymmetrical fruit, and deficient development of red color, Gravenstein cannot compete with cultivars that are superior in appearance. In commercial areas, the red color sports of this cultivar are preferred. The tree is cold tender.

Grimes Golden Originated in West Virginia, USA, about 1880. The fruit is fairly attractive, medium in size, round, with greenish yellow skin. The flesh is firm but with a tendency to mealiness. The flavor is good to very good. It is ready for picking about 7 days before Golden Delicious and can be kept until January. Compared with Golden Delicious, Grimes Golden has little to offer as a commercial apple.

Haralson An open-pollinated seedling of Malinda from Excelsior named in 1923. A fairly attractive, roundish, oblong apple, quite colorful, particularly the red strain. It is ready for picking in the last half of October and keeps well until January; if picked immature it may develop rather severe scald. The flesh is firm but tough, and the flavor is fair. Haralson crops early, heavily, and regularly and has a high rating as a processing apple. The tree is very hardy.

Honeygold A hardy seedling of Golden Delicious x Haralson from Excelsior, named in 1969. It is a Golden Delicious type of apple. It is ready for picking in the first week of October and can be kept until January. The fruit is fairly attractive, yellow with prominent lenticels, and has some russetting; the texture is fair and the flavor is good at its best. Honeygold is a good substitute for Golden Delicious in areas where Golden Delicious cannot be grown.

Hume A hardy, open-pollinated seedling of McIntosh introduced by CEF in 1924. A McIntosh-type apple, ready for picking about 15 days earlier than McIntosh. The dark, dull red fruit is large and roundish oblate. The flesh is soft, the flavor is good, although inferior to McIntosh. Hume has little promise because it is inferior in appearance, texture, and flavor to McIntosh.

Idared A seedling of Wagener x Jonathan, named by the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow, Idaho, USA, in 1935. A large, round, to roundish oblate apple, nearly fully covered with bright attractive red. It is ready for picking in late October, following Winesap; it keeps until late winter. No internal storage disorders have been observed but after February it is sometimes prone to Jonathan spot. The texture is fine but slightly tough, and the flavor is fair. The good size, attractive appearance, and long storage life make Idared a promising apple for extending the fresh-fruit marketing season beyond Delicious and well into Winesap season. The tree is compact, very early, regular, and heavy bearing, but the full extent of its hardiness is not known.

Ingrid Marie A chance seedling originated at Fyn Island, Denmark, in 1910. A Cox Orange type, it is ready for picking in the second week of September. The fruit is attractive, large, roundish oblate, and covered with rather bright blush and conspicuous lenticels. The flesh is crisp and coarse, becoming mealy when overripe; the flavor, because of high acidity is only fair. It is ready for picking about 10 days earlier than McIntosh and keeps until the end of December. The fruit tends to crack at the calyx end. A mutant with redder skin has been introduced as Karin Schneider.

James Grieve A seedling of Patts Seedling raised by J. Grieve, introduced by Messrs. Dickson and Edinburgh, England, in 1890. This cultivar has certain valuable characteristics: regular and heavy cropping, and good size and flavor of fruit. However, in the last days of August, when James Grieve is ready for picking, Tydeman's Early and Summerred are more acceptable on the fresh market.

Jerseymac A seedling of New Jersey 24 x Julyred introduced by New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, New Jersey, USA, in 1971. An early McIntosh type with good appearance and fair to good quality. Early picked fruit may lack red color, but in the last half of August the fruit develops a very attractive color and large size. The tree is vigorous and productive, a promising introduction.

Jerseyred A seedling of Gallia Beauty x White Winter Pearmain named by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1954. Similar to Rome Beauty, but the fruit of Jerseyred is more pointed, the core less open, the flesh slightly firmer and of better flavor than that of Rome Beauty.

Jonadel A seedling of Jonathan x Delicious from the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, USA, named in 1958. A Jonathan-type apple, somewhat deficient in red skin color, but of good flavor. The fruit is ready for picking a few days before Delicious; it keeps until February without storage disorders.

Jonagold A seedling of Golden Delicious x Jonathan named by Geneva in 1968. A large, attractive, round to oblong apple. The ground color is bright yellow and the skin is partly covered with bright red stripes. The flesh is moderately firm, the texture very crisp and slightly coarse, and the flavor is good. Jonagold is ready for picking 5 days later than Delicious and keeps until January. The fruit is free of storage disorders and has a very long shelf life. A promising apple.

Jonagram A seedling of Ingraham (Rolls x open) x Jonathan named by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Missouri, USA, in 1956. A large Jonathan-type apple, but inferior to Jonathan in skin color, texture, and flavor.

Jonathan Originated with P. Rick, Woodstock, New York, USA, before 1826. It is a well-known cultivar throughout all apple-growing areas. In British Columbia Jonathan has not been planted in recent years and has been largely replaced by Spartan and Delicious. Jonathan has an undesirable tree type; it is highly susceptible to apple powdery mildew. The fruit tends to be small and in storage is susceptible to physiological breakdown, scald, and Jonathan spot. When well grown, Jonathan is good as a fresh fruit and excellent for processing.

Jubilee A Grimes Golden x McIntosh seedling introduced by Summerland in 1936. The fruit is medium to small, 60–100% very bright red, and attractive. It matures the first week in October and keeps until February. The quality is very good but the apples develop core flush and storage flavor late in the season.

Julyred A seedling having Petrel, Early McIntosh, Melba, Williams, and Starr in the parentage, named by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1962. The fruit is medium-sized, somewhat irregular, with about half its surface covered with stripes and splashes of red and fairly attractive. It is ready for picking in the second week of August. The texture and flavor are good, for an early apple. Promising.

Kerr A seedling of Dolgo x Haralson from Morden, named in 1952. It is an attractive red crab apple that is ready for picking in the latter part of September. The fruit has good quality, does not become mealy when overripe, and is the best crab apple under test.

Lawfam A seedling of Lawver x Fameuse introduced by CEF in 1935. It is a McIntosh-type apple, ready for picking about 2 weeks later than McIntosh. The fruit is highly colored, but dull. The flesh is slightly soft; the

flavor is good. No storage disorders have been observed. Inferior to Spartan.

Linda An open-pollinated seedling of Langford Beauty introduced by CEF in 1935. The fruit ripens at the same time as McIntosh, but is inferior to it in texture and flavor. The fruit may develop rot in storage. Not promising.

Lobo A hardy open-pollinated seedling of McIntosh named by CEF in 1930. A large, oblate, conic, well-colored, bright apple of McIntosh type, ripening a few days earlier than McIntosh. Rated fair to good in texture and flavor, but poorer than McIntosh. Lobo crops heavily, but is inclined to bear biennially; the tree has a desirable, spreading, spurry growth habit.

Lodi A hardy seedling of Montgomery x Yellow Transparent named by Geneva in 1924. Ready for picking in the first week of August, slightly later than Yellow Transparent. Lodi is preferred to Yellow Transparent mainly because of its larger fruit; both cultivars bear fruit biennially. Lodi has value only for cooking. It cannot compete in appearance with Quinte of the same season.

Macoun A seedling of McIntosh x Jersey Black named by Geneva in 1923. A McIntosh-type apple that is ready for picking a few days later than McIntosh. The fruit is medium in size, roundish oblate and conic, and slightly irregular. Its texture and flavor are good but the fruit readily develops mealiness and breakdown. Later maturity and inferior appearance to McIntosh prevent Macoun from becoming a standard cultivar in areas where McIntosh is grown.

McIntosh A chance seedling originated in Dundas County, Ontario, about 1800. A widely planted cultivar in moderate to cool apple-growing areas. McIntosh is adapted to a wide variety of climatic and cultural conditions, but when grown in areas with warm September temperatures the fruit matures before it colors. The tree is vigorous, hardy, and very productive. At Summerland, McIntosh is usually ready for picking about September 23, and can be kept in ordinary cold storage until December or January. Prolonged storage may result in severe core flush. Its weak points are softness of fruit and insufficient red color of fruit skin in shaded portions of the tree. Even the best color mutants, Summerland Red and Rogers Red, do not color earlier than the original McIntosh. Spur-type mutants such as MacSpur, Morspur, Starkspur, and Dewar have been discovered lately and are under test. The MacSpur mutant is planted widely in British Columbia. The spur types are upright spreading; they produce spurs abundantly and bear very early.

Melba An open-pollinated seedling of McIntosh named by CEF in 1924. An attractive early apple of fair size and good flavor; a standard of perfection in its season. It is ready for picking in the middle of August; the fruit is soft and has a very short storage life. Melba has a very strong

tendency to biennial bearing; the tree is hardy. The Pate Red sport seems to be superior in appearance and the fruit is firmer than the original Melba or Platts Red mutant.

Melrose A seedling of Jonathan x Delicious from Wooster named in 1944. Melrose is ready for picking at the same time or slightly later than Delicious; it keeps well until March, showing no storage disorders. The fruit is large, roundish oblate, ribbed, and slightly irregular. The skin color may be 20–100% red, sometimes a bit dull. The texture is fine and crisp; the flavor is good. It retains its flavor and acid late in the season, making it also good for cooking. The tree comes into bearing rather late and bears heavy crops. In the Okanagan Valley, Melrose lacks mainly in appearance of fruit, particularly in early years of fruiting. The tree is moderately tender in cold winters.

Milton A seedling of Yellow Transparent x McIntosh, named by Geneva in 1923. A McIntosh-type early apple, it is ready for picking about 15 days earlier than McIntosh. Its irregular shape, deficiency in red color, and soft texture of fruit do not compare favorably with other cultivars of the same season.

Minjon Parentage unknown, but probably Wealthy x Jonathan, introduced by Excelsior in 1942. The tree closely resembles Jonathan. The fruit is ready for picking about 7 days earlier than McIntosh; it is of medium size and solid bright red, resembling Jonathan. The flesh becomes pink as it approaches maturity. The texture is coarse; the flavor is only fair. After November 1, the fruit may develop breakdown in storage. Not promising.

Minnetonka Beauty Parentage unknown, introduced by Excelsior in 1941. A large, oblong, fairly high colored apple, ready for picking about 15 days later than McIntosh. The fruit has many deficiencies: irregular shape, insufficient firmness, very large core, and slightly coarse texture. Not promising.

Mollie's Delicious A seedling from the cross (Golden Delicious x Edgewood) x (Gravenstein x Close) named by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1966. The fruit resembles Delicious; it is very large and irregular. About half the skin is red. The flesh is fairly dry; the flavor is fair. The tree is vigorous and susceptible to mildew; it comes into fruiting early. The cultivar is deficient in shape, color, and flavor and matures too close to the McIntosh season.

Monroe A seedling of Jonathan x Rome Beauty named by Geneva in 1949. Monroe resembles Rome Beauty, but is superior to it in flavor. The texture, typical of that of Rome Beauty, is coarse, slightly dry, and mealy. The fruit may develop Jonathan-type breakdown. The tree is heavily branched, susceptible to mildew. Does not appear promising.

Murasaki A seedling of Jonathan x Delicious, from the Aomori Apple Experiment Station, Kuroiski, Japan, introduced in 1949. A fairly small,

red, late apple, maturing about 5 days later than Delicious. The fruit has many faults: severe water core, dull, unattractive red color, slightly tough texture, and only fair flavor.

Mutsu A seedling of Golden Delicious x Indo named by the Aomori Apple Experiment Station, Kuroiski, Japan, in 1949. The tree is vigorous and bears annually. The fruit is large to very large, oblong, yellowish green to yellow, and free of russetting. The flesh is coarse, juicy, crisp, and the flavor is fair to good. Mutsu is ready for picking at the same time as Golden Delicious. Well-grown fruit will keep until late winter, but very large fruits and those picked too ripe may develop breakdown in November. Toward the end of the storage season, fruit may develop an unpleasant flavor. When processed, Mutsu is very coarse in texture and lacks acidity. Mutsu does not compare favorably with Golden Delicious in areas where this cultivar can be well grown.

Newtown Originated probably between 1700 and 1750 as a chance seedling in Newtown, Long Island, New York, USA. Possibly the oldest apple cultivar that still meets present standards. The tree is vigorous, spreading, and cold tender. It begins fruiting rather late and tends to bear biennially. Newton is ready for picking in the second or third week of October; it can be stored until April or May. Later in the storage season the fruit may develop core browning. The desired green skin is developed on young and vigorous trees, whereas weak, cold-injured trees with insufficient foliage and trees in their off-bearing year produce yellowish fruit, atypical of the cultivar. The flesh is very firm, juicy, of good quality for eating, but because of rapid browning after cutting, it is unsuitable for processing. There are few new plantings of Newton.

Niagara A seedling of Carlton (Montgomery x Red Astrachan) x McIntosh named by Geneva in 1962. A large, roundish conic, irregular, red apple ready for picking about 7 days earlier than McIntosh. The fruit is inferior to McIntosh in texture, flavor, and appearance. The difference in maturity dates between Niagara and McIntosh is too slight to justify growing another, not fully satisfactory apple.

Orei A seedling of Golden Delicious x Delicious, named in 1948 by the Aomori Apple Experiment Station, Kuroiski, Japan. A Golden Delicious type of apple, maturing slightly earlier than Golden Delicious. The fruit is fairly small, inferior to Golden Delicious in shape and flavor. The texture is fine and firm. Not promising.

Patricia A hardy open-pollinated seedling of McIntosh selected by CEF in 1920. The fruit is small, round, firm, bright, and attractive. Patricia is ready for picking about 10 days earlier than McIntosh and has a short storage life. The fruit is highly perfumed and of good quality, but small. Because the tree bears biennially, this cultivar is unimportant commercially.

Paulared A chance seedling introduced by Hill Top Nurseries, Hartford, Michigan, in 1967. The fruit resembles McIntosh and Wealthy. It is ready for picking the first week of September, a week later than Tydeman's Early. The fruit is of good color, medium in size, round, and slightly oblate; the texture and flavor are fair to good, improving with later pickings. Paulared needs more testing at Summerland.

Puritan A seedling of McIntosh x Red Astrachan named by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, Massachusetts, USA, in 1953. An early apple of McIntosh type that is ready for picking a few days later than Early McIntosh. The fruit is highly colored, attractive, with fairly good quality, slightly acid, but with a tendency to mealliness. The tree is very biennial in bearing.

Quinte A hardy seedling of Crimson Beauty x Melba named by CEF in 1964. Quinte is picked in the first week of August, about 15 days earlier than Melba. The fruit is medium to large, oblong; the skin on exposed fruits is covered with bright, attractive blush. Quinte has good texture and flavor for an early apple. The cropping is moderate and fairly biennial. A promising early apple.

Rome Beauty Originated by H. N. Gillett in Lawrence County, Ohio, USA, before 1848. The cultivar has never been grown very extensively in British Columbia, but is still planted in the warmer apple-growing areas. The large size, regular shape, and bright red color of the good color sports make this cultivar attractive. However, the flesh is coarse in texture and fair in flavor. The tree is of medium size with slender and drooping branches; it bears on terminal fruit buds. The tree is moderately cold tender; it comes into fruiting fairly early and can bear heavy crops. Rome Beauty is ready for picking in the third week of October at Summerland and keeps until March. Several color sports are available; most of them are unstable and tend to revert to stripes; the most stable is Summerland's selection of Cowin Red. The following color strains are commonly grown: Barkley Red, Cowin, Nero, Nured, and Stark. A spur-type mutant of Rome Beauty has been introduced recently.

Ruby A seedling of Gallia Beauty x Delicious named by Wooster in 1953. A Rome Beauty type of apple, with coarse texture and flat flavor. The fruit sometimes develops storage scald. Not promising.

Sadow An open-pollinated seedling of Northern Spy from CEF named in 1935. A medium to large apple, roundish oblate, and dull red. It is good in flavor and texture, although slightly coarse. After longer storage, an odd flavor may develop. Sadow is ready for picking in the second week of October; it keeps at -1°C until March. Not outstanding.

Scotia An open-pollinated seedling of McIntosh named by the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia, in 1961. A late-summer apple of good flavor, ready for picking about 5 days

earlier than Tydeman's Early. Scotia fruit has several weaknesses: irregular shape, dull red color, soft flesh, and it is prone to dropping. However, the cultivar has desirable tree type, hardiness, annual bearing habit, and good flavor.

Secor A seedling of Salome x Jonathan named by Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, USA, in 1922. A large, slightly irregular apple with a moderate amount of striped red color; the texture and flavor are good. The fruit is very susceptible to storage breakdown; it may also become mealy and show bitterpit. The tree is biennial in bearing. Not promising.

Sinta A seedling of Golden Delicious x Grimes Golden selected at Summerland and named in 1970. A round, slightly irregular, fairly attractive yellow apple of good flavor and texture. Sinta is ready for picking in the last days of September, which is 2–3 weeks earlier than Golden Delicious. The selection has promise as a yellow, good-quality apple that is earlier than Golden Delicious.

Spartan A seedling of the cross McIntosh x Newtown from Summerland named in 1936. A McIntosh-type apple that can extend the McIntosh picking and marketing season. It is the third most important cultivar in the interior of British Columbia. In nonirrigated orchards in Eastern Canada, the United States, and Europe, Spartan fruit is sometimes small, the result of inadequate pruning and thinning and too early picking. The tree is vigorous, spreading, with good spur development; it comes into fruiting fairly early and carries moderate to heavy, usually annual, crops. The fruit is round conic, medium in size, and an intense dark red. The flesh is fine, crisp, and juicy; the flavor is mild and good. Spartan is ready for picking 2–3 weeks after McIntosh or a few days before Delicious, and it can be kept in ordinary cold storage until January. The cultivar is well adapted to CA storage. In some years, severe internal breakdown of fruit has developed, particularly from orchards high in nitrogen and low in calcium. Foliar sprays of calcium chloride, a balanced fertilizing program, and CA storage help to reduce the incidence of the disorder.

Spencer A seedling of McIntosh x Golden Delicious named by Summerland in 1959. Ready for picking at the same time as Golden Delicious; it keeps at -0.6°C until March. The fruit is oblong, moderately colored with bright blush; the flesh is crisp, firm, and juicy; the flavor is good to very good. At Summerland, Spencer is susceptible to core flush and storage breakdown, which is severe in some years. The tree is hardy.

Stark Earliest Parentage unknown, originated by D. Bonner, Orofino, Idaho, USA, in 1944. Fruit matures unevenly beginning the end of July. It is medium to small and round; the skin is light, waxy, yellow cream with bright red blush on the sunny side. The texture and flavor are above average for an early apple but the storage life at 21°C is very short. This is one of the most beautiful apples grown.

Stark Splendor An open-pollinated seedling of Golden Delicious originated by C. Roberts, Napier, New Zealand, in 1957. An attractive bright red apple of medium size, roundish oblong conic; the flesh is yellow and firm; the flavor is somewhat flat. It is ready for picking at the same time as Golden Delicious and can be kept at -0.6°C at least until March, which is a very long shelf life. A promising cultivar in appearance, its greatest deficiency is its weak, flat flavor.

Stayman A seedling of Winesap originated by J. Stayman, Leavenworth, Kansas, USA, in 1866. Stayman and its color sports are grown extensively in the Eastern United States, but the cultivar is rarely grown in British Columbia. The tree is medium in vigor and cold tender. The fruit is conic, only medium in size, and has a dull red cover color. However, the red sports are outstanding in appearance. The fruit is very crisp and juicy, suitable both as fresh fruit and for processing. The cultivar cannot compete with Delicious, which is ready for picking at the same time.

Stirling An open-pollinated seedling of Newtown (probably with Rome as the other parent) named by Summerland in 1936. The tree resembles Rome Beauty in growth habit. At its best the fruit is rated high for texture and flavor, but at -0.6°C keeps only until February 1, when the flesh becomes mealy. The bright red fruit is ready for picking 5 days earlier than Rome Beauty.

Summerland A seedling of McIntosh x Golden Delicious named by Summerland in 1969. The fruit is round and slightly conic, with a long, straight, heavy stem. The skin is red; the flesh is medium in firmness, fine, and juicy; the flavor is good. Summerland is ready for picking in the second week of October; it keeps well at -0.6°C until March, but may show core flush late in the season. This cultivar is one of four being recommended for commercial test plantings in New Zealand. The tree is vigorous, spreading, and biennial in bearing habit.

Summerred An open-pollinated seedling of Summerland named by Summerland in 1964. A summer apple picked in late August, about 25 days earlier than McIntosh. The fruit is large to medium, oblong, half to fully covered with red blush, fairly attractive. The texture is fine and rather soft; the flavor is good, both fresh and cooked. This is a summer apple, but the fruit can be stored until January; it has a very long shelf life. The tree comes into fruiting early and bears moderate to heavy crops. Summerred appears to be adapted to cooler areas, where the fruit develops good color and flavor.

Sungold Parentage unknown, introduced by A. Caggiano, Bridgeton, New Jersey, USA, in 1961. A Golden Delicious type of apple but slightly smaller, with wide calyx end and smooth skin; it is not very attractive. The flesh is fairly soft, slightly coarse; the flavor is sweet, inferior to Golden Delicious. Sungold is ready for picking at the same time as Golden Delicious. The tree is compact, with good spur development; it comes into

bearing early. Because of inferior texture, flavor, and fruit shape compared to Golden Delicious, Sungold does not appear promising for British Columbia.

Tydeman's Early A seedling of McIntosh x Worcester Pearmain named by East Malling Research Station, Kent, England, in 1945. A large, round, oblate conic, well-colored attractive fruit, ready for picking August 26 at Summerland, 25 days earlier than McIntosh. The texture is firm and slightly tough; the flavor is good but somewhat astringent if the fruit is picked too early. It colors well, even in extremely hot weather. The tree is vigorous, with an undesirable drooping growth habit, and carries light to moderate annual crops. It should be grown on dwarfing or semidwarfing rootstocks.

Victory Probably an open-pollinated seedling of McIntosh named by Excelsior in 1943. A hardy McIntosh-type apple that is ready for picking in the first week of October. The fruit is large, oblate, and has only a moderate amount of red color. The texture and flavor are fair, with a high acid content. Not promising in regions where cultivars of better quality can be grown.

Wealthy An open-pollinated seedling of Cherry Crab introduced by P. M. Gideon, Excelsior, about 1869. Ready for picking about 12 days earlier than McIntosh. A good eating and cooking apple, particularly for applesauce. The fruit tends to be small on older trees. The tree is hardy; Wealthy does well in regions where other cultivars are cold tender. The Reddie strain is an excellent red sport.

Winesap Originated sometime before 1817, but the place of origin is unknown. Until recently Winesap was grown rather extensively as a very long keeping apple. Because apples of better quality can now be kept in CA storage, Winesap is losing popularity rapidly. The Winesap tree is vigorous, productive, and fairly resistant to cold. The fruit is medium in size, firm, and of fair quality. Several excellent color mutants and a spur-type growth mutant are available. The cultivar has no future for commercial plantings.

Yellow Transparent Origin unknown. One of the oldest early apple cultivars, known on the American continent for about 100 years. It competes with Lodi, which has larger, later maturing fruit, and Quinte, which has red fruit. It is ready for picking at the end of July, or earlier, if used as a green cooking apple. It is preferable to Crimson Beauty, which drops easily and becomes mealy.

Cultivars grown commercially in British Columbia

Delicious and its red and spur-type strains

Golden Delicious

McIntosh and its red and spur-type strains

Newtown

Rome Beauty and its red strains
 Spartan
 Tydeman's Early
 Winesap and its red strains

**Cultivars with commercial potential
 (not necessarily in British Columbia)**

Akane	Jerseymac	Paulared
Discovery	Jonagold	Quinte
Empire	Julyred	Sinta
Gala	Melrose	Stark Splendor
Idared	Mutsu	Summerred

**Ratings of tree maturity (earliness of defoliation), recorded in
 November 1960**

Very early

Beacon
 Carroll
 Goodland
 Kerr
 Milton
 Minjon
 Yellow Transparent

Early

Davey
 Delicious
 Early McIntosh
 Franklin
 Ingrid Marie
 Lodi
 Macoun
 McIntosh
 Minjon
 Patricia

Medium late

Delcon
 Democrat
 Jonadel
 Jonagram
 Jonathan
 Lobo
 Monroe
 Puritan
 Ruby
 Sandow
 Spartan
 Summerland
 Tydeman's Early
 Wealthy
 Winesap

Late

Fireside
 Golden Delicious
 Jubilee
 Lawfam
 Melrose
 Newtown
 Rome Beauty
 Scotia
 Victory

Very late

Grimes Golden
 Haralson
 Hume
 Linda
 Minnetonka Beauty
 Secor
 Stayman



Coldhardiness of trees and fruit spurs determined by artificial freezing tests after the winter of 1964-65

Very hardy	Moderately hardy	Tender
Carroll	Cortland	Golden Delicious
Fireside	Democrat	Gravenstein
Kerr	Lawfam	Idared
Lobo	Linda	Monroe
Hardy	Lodi	Newtown
Bancroft	McIntosh	Stayman
Crimson Beauty	Minjon	
Davey	Minnetonka Beauty	
Early McIntosh	Niagara	
Haralson	Spartan	
Julyred	Tydemán's Early	
Melba	Victory	
Patricia	Moderately tender	
Puritan	Delicious	
Scotia	Grimes Golden	
Secor	Hume	
Summerred	Jonathan	
Wealthy	Melrose	
Yellow Transparent	Rome Beauty	
	Summerland	
	Winesap	

Dates for picking at Summerland, B.C.

July

- 16-20 Close
- 21-25 Crimson Beauty
- 26-31 Stark Earliest, Yellow Transparent

August

- 1-5 Lodi, Quinte
- 6-10 Julyred
- 11-15 Discovery, Melba
- 16-20 Beacon, Early McIntosh, Jersey mac
- 21-25 Puritan, Scotia
- 26-31 Carroll, Goodland, Summerred, Tydemán's Early

September

- 1-5 Blaze, Early Golden, Gravenstein, James Grieve, Paulared
- 6-10 Akane, Berner Rosen, Garland, Hume, Milton, Wealthy
- 11-15 Barry, Gala, Ingrid Marie, Minjon, Patricia
- 16-20 Lobo, Mollie's Delicious, Niagara
- 21-25 Kerr, Linda, McIntosh
- 26-30 Cortland, Jonagram, Macoun, Sinta

October

- 1-5 Honeygold, Jonadel, Jonathan, Spartan, Victory
- 6-10 Delcon, Delicious, Empire, Fireside, Franklin, Jubilee,
Lawfam, Melrose, Minnetonka Beauty, Sandow
- 11-15 Davey, Grimes Golden, Haralson, Jonagold, Monroe,
Murasaki, Orei, Secor, Stirling, Summerland, Sungold
- 16-20 Bancroft, Golden Delicious, Mutsu, Newtown, Rome Beauty
Ruby, Spencer, Stark Splendor, Winesap
- 21-25 Idared, Jerseyred, Stayman
- 26-31 Democrat, Granny Smith



SUMMARY OF FRUIT CHARACTERISTICS

Cultivar	Size	Shape	Red, %	Appearance	Firm- ness	Eating quality	Storage life at -0.6°C	Market
Akane	medium	round	100	attract.	moder.	fair	Dec.	fresh
Bancroft	medium	slightly oblate	100, dull	moder.	firm	fair-good	Mar.	fresh
Barry	medium	oblate	100, dark	moder.	moder.	fair-good	Oct.	fresh
Beacon	medium	round	70	moder.	firm	fair	4 wk.	fr., cook.
Berner Rosen	slightly sm.	round	60-90	moder.	moder.	good	Nov.	fresh
Blaze	medium	round	80-90	moder.	moder.	fair	Oct.	fresh
Carroll	med. lge.	oblong	50-80	unattract.	tender	good	4 wk.	fresh
Close	medium	oblong	50	unattract.	tender	fair	1 wk.	cooking
Cortland	medium	slightly oblate	70	moder.	moder.	good	Feb.	fresh
Crimson Beauty	medium	round	50-80	moder.	tender	fair	1 wk.	cooking
Davey	large	oblate	90	fair	moder.	good-fair	Feb.	fresh
Delcon	med. lge.	oblong	70	unattract.	moder.	fair	Feb.	fresh
Delicious	med. lge.	oblong-conic	100	attract.	firm	good	Feb.	fresh
Democrat	medium	oblate	60-100	attract.	very firm	fair-good	May	fresh
Discovery	med.-sm.	oblate	30-50	attract.	firm	good-fair	4 wk.	fresh
Early Golden	large	oblong	none	attract.	tender	fair	2 wk.	fr., cook.
Early McIntosh	small	round	60-90	moder.	moder.	good	4 wk.	fr., cook.
Empire	medium	round	60-100	moder.	firm	good	Feb.	fresh
Fireside	very large	round	30-80	moder.	firm	fair	Mar.	fr., proc.
Franklin	medium	oblong	80	moder.	tender	good	Jan.	fresh
Gala	large	round	50	attract.	very firm	good	Jan.	fresh
Garland	large	round	20	unattract.	tender	fair	4 wk.	cooking
Golden Delicious	medium	oblong	none	attract.	tender	good	Feb.	fr., proc.
Goodland	large	round	30	unattract.	tender	fair	Oct.	cooking
Granny Smith	medium	round	none	unattract.	very firm	fair	May	fresh
Gravenstein	large	round	50	moder.	moder.	good	Oct.	fresh
Grimes Golden	medium	round	none	moder.	moder.	fair-good	Feb.	fresh
Haralson	medium	round	40-80	moder.	firm	fair	Feb.	process.
Honeygold	medium	oblong	none	moder.	firm	good	Feb.	fresh

Ingrid Marie	medium	oblate	80-100	attract.	moder.	good	Jan.	fresh
James Grieve	med. lge.	round	30	moder.	moder.	fair-good	4 wk.	fresh
Jerseymac	med. lge.	round	70-100	attract.	moder.	fair-good	4 wk.	fresh
Jerseyred	large	oblate	70-100	unattract.	firm	fair	Mar.	process.
Jonadel	medium	oblong	60	moder.	moder.	fair	Feb.	fresh
Jonagold	large	round	50-70	attract.	moder.	good	Jan.	fresh
Jonagram	medium	oblong	80	moder.	moder.	fair	Feb.	fresh
Jonathan	medium	round	100	moder.	moder.	good	Jan.	fr., proc.
Jubilee	med.-sm.	round	60-100	attract.	firm	good	Feb.	fresh
Julyred	medium	round	40-60	moder.	moder.	good	4 wk.	fresh
Kerr	small	round	100	attract.	firm	fair-good	Nov.	fr., proc.
Lawfam	medium	round	100, dull	moder.	moder.	good	Jan.	fresh
Linda	large	slightly oblate	50-80	moder.	slightly ten.	good-fair	Dec.	fresh
Lobo	large	oblate	60-90	moder.	moder.	good-fair	Dec.	fresh
Lodi	medium	oblong	none	moder.	tender	fair	3 wk.	cooking
Macoun	medium	slightly oblate	60-80	unattract.	moder.	good	Jan.	fresh
McIntosh	large	slightly oblate	40-100	attract.	tender	good	Jan.	fr., cook.
Melba	medium	round	40-80	attract.	tender	good	2 wk.	fresh
Melrose	large	slightly oblate	50-90	unattract.	firm	good	Apr.	fresh
Milton	medium	slightly oblong	40-90	moder.	tender	good-fair	4 wk.	fresh
Minjon	medium	round	60-90	moder.	tender	fair	Nov.	fresh
Minnetonka Beauty	large	oblong	40-80	unattract.	tender	good	Dec.	fresh
Mollie's Delicious	large	oblong-conic	40-60	unattract.	moder.	fair	Nov.	fresh
Monroe	large	round	80	moder.	firm	fair	Feb.	process.
Murasaki	slightly sm.	round	80-100	moder.	firm	fair	Feb.	fresh
Mutsu	large	oblong	none	moder.	moder.	good	Mar.	fresh
Newtown	medium	round	none	moder.	firm	good	Apr.	process.
Niagara	large	round	80	unattract.	moder.	fair	Nov.	fresh
Orei	slightly sm.	oblong	none	unattract.	firm	good	Feb.	fresh
Patricia	slightly sm.	round	80-100	attract.	moder.	good	Oct.	fresh
Paulared	medium	round	60-100	moder.	moder.	good-fair	Oct.	fresh
Puritan	medium	round	80	attract.	tender	fair	3 wk.	fr., cook.
Quinte	med.-lge.	oblong	30-80	attract.	tender	fair	2 wk.	fr., cook.
Rome Beauty	large	round	100	attract.	firm	fair	Mar.	process.
Ruby	medium	slightly oblate	100, dull	moder.	firm	fair	Feb.	process.
Sandow	large	oblate	70-100	moder.	moder.	fair-good	Mar.	process.

CONTINUED

SUMMARY OF FRUIT CHARACTERISTICS CONCLUDED

Cultivar	Size	Shape	Red, %	Appearance	Firm- ness	Eating quality	Storage life at -0.6°C	Market
Scotia	medium	round	50-80	unattract.	tender	good	Oct.	fresh
Secor	large	round	40-60	unattract.	firm	good	Feb.	fresh
Sinta	medium	round	none	moder.	moder.	good	Feb.	fresh
Spartan	medium	round	100	attract.	moder.	good	Feb.	fresh
Spencer	medium	oblong	20-60	attract.	moder.	good	Mar.	fresh
Stark Earliest	med.-sm.	round	20-70	attract.	tender	fair	1 wk.	fresh
Stark Splendor	medium	oblong	100	attract.	firm	fair	Mar.	fresh
Stayman	medium	oblong	50-100	moder.	moder.	good	Feb.	fresh
Stirling	med. lge.	round	100	moder.	firm	good	Feb.	fresh
Summerland	medium	round	100	moder.	moder.	good	Mar.	fresh
Summerred	medium	oblong	40-80	moder.	tender	good	Dec.	fr., cook.
Sungold	medium	oblong	none	moder.	moder.	good	Jan.	fresh
Tydemann's Early	large	round	50-100	moder.	moder.	fair	Oct.	fr., cook.
Victory	large	oblate	40-70	unattract.	tender	fair	Dec.	fr., cook.
Wealthy	medium	round	50-80	moder.	moder.	fair	Oct.	process.
Winesap	medium	round	60-100	moder.	firm	fair	May	fresh
Yellow Transparent	medium	slightly oblong	none	moder.	tender	fair-good	2 wk.	cooking

APRICOTS

Brief descriptions of cultivars

Alfred A seedling of (Doty x open) x Geneva selected by Geneva and introduced in 1965. The light orange, roundish fruit tends to be small, slightly soft, and fair to good in flavor. The blossoms appear to be hardy in spring frosts. It bears regular crops. The fruit matures at the same time as Blenheim. Not outstanding.

Blenheim and Royal According to pomological literature, Blenheim originated at Blenheim, England, and Royal in the Royal Gardens, Luxembourg, France. The two cultivars, as grown in California and the Pacific Northwest, appear to be identical. The tree is vigorous, cold tender, and biennial in bearing. The fruit is medium in size, round, and attractive. The fruit quality is good to excellent. Because of cold tenderness, biennial bearing tendency, and small fruit on overloaded trees, the cultivar is not economical to grow in the B.C. interior. It has been largely replaced by Tilton. Blenheim is usually picked on August 2 at Summerland.

Blenril A seedling of Blenheim x Riland named in 1957 by Prosser. The cultivar is a standard for high fruit quality, both texture and flavor. If picked at the correct maturity, the fruit is firm and of very good flavor. The light orange ground color is covered by intensive blush, making the fruit very attractive. Blenril is an early cultivar, maturing 10 days before Blenheim. The tree is moderately hardy, but because the fruit buds are tender and the fruit is small this valuable apricot is not commercially acceptable in British Columbia.

Breda Round, pale fruit with green shoulders that ripens unevenly, turns soft easily. At Summerland, Breda is ready for picking about August 10. Not promising.

Canino A Spanish cultivar of unknown parentage. The fruit of Canino has many good traits; large, round, yellowish orange, fairly attractive, and relatively firm. However, the texture is slightly coarse and the flavor is only fair. When canned, the flesh is whitish in the stone cavity. Canino is ready for picking 7 days before Blenheim. This cultivar is still popular in Europe, but it will not replace our main canning apricot Tilton in the B.C. interior.

Chinese A chance seedling found and named by C. H. Smith, Centerville, Utah, USA. The variety is also known as Montgamet and Large Early Montgamet. An early midseason apricot, it matures at Summerland at the end of July. The fruit is large, round, compressed, orange with blush, and attractive. The flesh is fairly soft, slightly stringy, and often mealy and dry;

the flavor is fair to good. The cultivar has little promise for plantings in the B.C. interior.

Doty Originated by F. Doty, Oaks Corners, New York, USA, and introduced for trial in 1944. Parentage unknown. A hardy, heavily bearing apricot with small, round, yellow fruit with a green side. The texture is juicy, the flesh is slightly soft and fibrous; the flavor is aromatic, sweet, and good. It ripens 5 days earlier than Blenheim. Doty may be planted in home gardens in cold areas.

Earli Orange Originated by W. L. Roberts, Grandview, Washington, USA, and introduced in 1945. Parentage unknown. Earli Orange ripens early and has other good or acceptable horticultural characteristics, such as good size, shape, appearance, and fair to good texture and flavor. The fruit is round, orange with intensive blush, and slightly soft. Earli Orange is ready for picking 10 days earlier than Blenheim. The fruit is very prone to dropping when nearly ripe. In alternate years when the set is heavy, the fruit ripens later, is uneven, and the quality is only fair. The tree appears to be relatively hardy and the fruit buds moderately tender. Earli Orange is a promising apricot for the local early market.

Earliril A seedling from open-pollinated Riland, named by Prosser in 1957. It matures early. Its commercial use is limited by cold tenderness of fruit buds, weak suture, and soft stringy texture. Earliril ripens at the same time as Blenril. Not promising for the B.C. interior.

Early Blenheim A mutant induced by treating Blenheim scions with thermal neutrons. Introduced by Summerland in 1970. The mutant differs from its parent by larger, slightly softer fruit, earlier maturity (about 7 days), and moderate fruit set. The tree is vigorous and sets annual moderate crops that require little or no thinning. In contrast to its parent, it is self-sterile and requires a pollinizer. It will have a place where a Blenheim type of apricot, without Blenheim's main faults, is wanted.

Especial An early Chilean apricot that ripens on July 20 at Summerland. The fruit is medium in size, round, and yellow with a blush; the flesh is pale, slightly soft, but sweet and juicy. It may have some interest for home gardens.

Farmingdale A seedling of (Doty x open) x Geneva, selected by Geneva and introduced in 1966. The medium-sized yellow, oblong fruit is slightly greenish, soft, and not very sweet. The stone is relatively large. A consistent and heavy bearer; the fruit buds appear to be winter hardy and the blossoms resistant to spring frosts. The fruit is ready for picking at the end of July. For home gardens in colder areas.

Geneva A seedling selection from seed collected by the USDA in Italy; introduced by Geneva in 1934. The fruit is large, roundish-oblong, compressed, yellow-skinned with some green. It is moderately firm, fine in texture, and good to fair in flavor. The pit is large. It is ready for picking 5

days later than Blenheim. The cultivar does not seem to offer any particular promise, because the fruit is dull and unattractive in appearance and the tree is cold tender.

Giletano A large, round, fairly attractive, firm apricot. However, the fruit is slightly mealy and dry and the flavor only fair. It is ready for picking a day earlier than Blenheim. It is rated high for canning.

Goldcot An open-pollinated seedling of Perfection, selected by South Haven and introduced in 1967. An early midseason apricot with round, orange fruit of fair attractiveness and quality. The texture is fairly soft and slightly stringy; the flavor is flat and rather dry.

Hemskirke A medium-sized, round, yellow apricot of good flavor; the same type and season as Blenheim, but larger. The fruit is too soft for commercial handling, but could be considered for home gardens as a high-quality apricot. The fruit buds are tender in winter.

Henderson Originated by G. W. Henderson, Geneva, and introduced in 1935. Parentage unknown. A hardy, heavily bearing apricot with fruit of fair size, round, blushed, and attractive. The flesh is somewhat soft, stringy, and of fair flavor. In colder areas, other hardy cultivars, such as Doty, J. L. Budd, and Stella, offer better fruit quality than Henderson.

J. L. Budd A seedling named by Prof. J. L. Budd of the Iowa Agricultural Experimental Station, Ames, Iowa, USA. A hardy, small to medium, yellow, attractive apricot. The fruit is round with a slightly weak suture, fairly firm, and sweet. The stone is only semifree in some years. It ripens 8 days earlier than Blenheim. A good choice for home gardens in colder areas. The fruit is slightly larger but is not quite as sweet as Doty.

Malayer Iran The earliest maturing apricot in the Summerland collection, ripening in the second week of July. The fruit is large, roundish oblong, and light yellow; the flesh is white, soft, sweet, juicy, and fair to good in quality. It blossoms very early. For home gardens as a very early apricot with aromatic flavor.

Moongold A seedling of Superb x Manchu named at St. Paul in 1961. Its quality and appearance are inadequate for growing in British Columbia. A hardy apricot.

Moorpark Originated at Moorpark, England, before 1668. Certain qualities of this apricot, such as good size and flavor of fruit, have kept the cultivar in commercial and home plantings for several centuries. However, it does not satisfy present requirements for a good apricot. The fruit has a weak suture, green shoulders, and is very soft when ripe. It is ready for picking 4 days earlier than Blenheim.

Nancy The fruit is medium large, round, with a weak suture, yellowish orange, blushed, and fairly attractive. The texture is firm, sometimes dry and mealy; the flavor is fair to good. It is ready for picking 7 days earlier

than Blenheim. Its weakest qualities are its dry, mealy texture and relatively weak suture of the fruit.

Newcastle Originated by C. M. Silva, Newcastle, California, USA. An early clingstone apricot of the Blenheim type having fairly small fruit with a large stone; good in flavor, but too soft for handling.

Perfection A chance seedling originated by J. Goldbeck, Waterville, Washington, USA, in 1937. A large, round, orange, attractive apricot, ripening a few days earlier than Blenheim. If picked for good fresh quality, the fruit becomes very soft and the texture coarse; earlier picking results in better texture, but poor, neutral flavor. Although the tree is fairly hardy, the fruit buds are very cold tender in late winter. The cultivar has no promise, except for very favorable locations and if grown for the local fruit market.

Primerizo An early, large, attractive apricot that usually ripens on July 21 at Summerland. The texture is slightly coarse and soft; the flavor is fair to good. The tree is cold tender.

Reliable A seedling of Wenatchee x L-129 (Hewetson) named at Summerland in 1946. The tree and fruit buds are hardy. The fruit is an intense orange, attractive, and firm. The texture is dry and slightly stringy; the flavor is fair to poor. Despite certain valuable characteristics, it is not recommended for plantings in British Columbia.

Riland Originated by H. Yount, Rock Island, Washington, USA, and introduced in 1932. Parentage unknown. A heavy annual bearer of heavily blushed, attractive fruit, it matures in the fourth week of July. The fruit becomes soft shortly after picking and has only a fair flavor. The fruit buds are cold tender. Not recommended.

Rose Originated at Kecskemet, Hungary. It was brought into British Columbia because both the tree and the fruit buds are hardy. In British Columbia the tree has been as hardy as Wenatchee and the fruit buds as hardy as Tilton. The tree is productive. The large fruit is orange with a deep blush, which is undesirable for canning. Its fresh fruit quality is fair to good. It ripens in the first week of August, later than Wenatchee. It is not recommended for planting in British Columbia mainly because of softness of fruit and uneven ripening.

S-8L-8-14 Originated from Tilton selfed, selected in 1961 at Summerland. It is very similar to Tilton, except that the selection has shown a higher degree of pit freedom and the fruit is firmer. It matures a few days later than Tilton. Very good for canning. Limited commercial trial plantings are recommended.

SHA 7 Originated at South Haven. The fruit is large, roundish oblate, bright orange, blushed, and fairly attractive; the texture and flavor are fair. It is ready for picking 5 days earlier than Blenheim. Its weak points are its relatively low ratings for flavor and texture and large pits. It may have a place in cold areas.

Shakar Para A small, oblong, yellow apricot with a very aromatic, strong, and sweet flavor. It ripens a few days later than Blenheim. The skin and flesh are light in color, and when overripe the fruit softens from the inside. A high-quality apricot for home gardens.

Skaha An open-pollinated seedling of Perfection, selected by Summerland in 1956, and named in 1973. A large, medium early apricot ready for picking about 7 days earlier than Blenheim. The fruit is round, slightly compressed, orange with a slight blush, moderately firm, and fair to good in texture and flavor. The tree is moderately hardy both in tree and fruit buds, and productive. Early maturity, large size, and attractiveness make the selection promising.

Sophia Introduced by the Washington Nursery, Topenish, Washington, USA. An early maturing apricot of fair quality. The tree is outstanding in hardiness, both in wood and in fruit buds. The fruit is medium-sized, oblong, yellow, soft, and slightly mealy; the flavor is only fair. For home gardens in cold areas.

Southwick Introduced by the Tualatin Valley Nursery, Sherwood, Oregon, USA, in 1945. Parentage unknown. A small, round, greenish orange apricot with relatively poor texture and flavor. The tree is not hardy. Not recommended.

Stella A hardy, productive apricot. The fruit is small and round with a rather weak suture, yellow, fairly attractive; acceptable texture and good flavor. The fruit is ready for picking 5 days earlier than Blenheim. For home gardens in cold areas.

Sundrop An open-pollinated seedling of Perfection, selected by Summerland in 1956 and named in 1975. The tree is moderately hardy in wood and fruit buds and very productive. The fruit is medium in size, round, bright orange, attractive. The flesh is firm; the texture and flavor are fair. The fruit colors evenly and develops an orange color before it is ready for picking. If picked too early, the fruit flavor may be quite flat. It is picked about 7 days earlier than Blenheim. It is promising as a medium early, attractive apricot for the fresh market.

Sun Glo Originated by O. H. Heider, Entiat, Washington, USA, and introduced commercially in 1946. Parentage unknown. The tree is hardy in both wood and fruit buds. The fruit is medium to small, oblong, irregular, deep orange in skin and flesh, relatively firm, and of good flavor. It is ready for picking slightly earlier than Blenheim. If left too long on the tree, the fruit softens fast and bruises easily. Not reliable for canning. Fairly promising for the fresh market because of bud hardiness and firmness, appearance, and relatively good flavor of the fruit.

Sungold A seedling of Superb x Manchu, named at St. Paul in 1961. A hardy apricot, but its ratings for fruit quality have been too low to justify

recommending it in British Columbia. It is slightly better in quality, but later maturing than its sister seedling Moongold.

Suphany A Russian cultivar, grown mainly for the production of dried apricots. The fruit is medium to small in size, roundish ovate, greenish yellow; the flesh is light orange, firm, very sweet, juicy, and good in flavor. It is usually ready for picking on August 9 at Summerland. The tree is moderately hardy. An interesting apricot for home gardens in cold areas.

Tilton A chance seedling found by J. S. Tilton near Handford, California, USA, in 1885. It rates second in importance among apricot cultivars grown in North America. In British Columbia it is the main canning apricot. It has several advantages over Blenheim: greater hardiness of fruit buds, more regular bearing, and more uniform ripening of fruit. In some years, the stone may be semifree. It is usually ready for picking on August 9, or about 7 days later than Blenheim. It is, and likely will remain, the most important commercial apricot in British Columbia.

Trevatt Origin unknown. It is grown commercially in Australia, mainly for canning. Trevatt is a Blenheim-type apricot that has the same faults, such as softness and uneven ripening, green shoulders, and some cracking of fruit in rain. The fruit is larger than that of Blenheim and ripens a few days later. It deserves further testing.

V51092 An open-pollinated seedling of a selection from Reliable x open, selected by Vineland. The fruit is medium to small, round, light orange, and attractive. The fruit suture is weak in some years. The flesh is firm, the texture is slightly fibrous, and the flavor is sweet and good. It is ready for picking about 3 days later than Blenheim. The attractiveness of the fruit and its high quality justify further testing of this promising selection.

Veecot An open-pollinated seedling of a selection from Reliable x open, selected by Vineland, and named in 1964. The fruit is medium in size, round, bright orange blushed, attractive, firm, but only fair in texture and flavor. The flesh is often dry and mealy, and the flavor flat. Not very promising.

Viceroy A seedling of Geneva x Naramata, introduced by Vineland in 1964. Medium-sized, yellow, blushed, and attractive, it matures 7 days earlier than Blenheim. The flesh is moderately soft; the flavor is fairly good. It requires further testing.

Wenatchee Originated as a seedling at Walla Walla, Washington, USA. It is widely grown, mainly as a fresh fruit in Washington State and British Columbia. It became popular because of its heavy and regular cropping and large fruit. However, it has severe faults: oblong, compressed, and irregular fruit; yellow skin with green shoulders; and easy softening of fruit on the tree. If harvested at the proper maturity, the fresh fruit is fair to good in flavor. It is ready for picking in the first few days of August at Summerland.

Wilson Delicious A large, medium early, fairly attractive apricot with orange and blushed skin; it is fair in texture and fair to good in flavor. It is ready for picking about 1 week earlier than Blenheim. The fruit buds appear to be tender in cold. It deserves further testing.

Cultivars grown commercially in British Columbia

Blenheim
Tilton
Wenatchee

Promising new cultivars and selections

Blenril	Skaha	Sun Glo
Earli Orange	S-8L-8-14	Trevatt
Early Blenheim	Sundrop	V51092

Cultivars for home gardens

Doty	Malayer Iran	Stella
Especial	SHA 7	Suphany
Farmingdale	Shakar Para	
J. L. Budd	Sophia	

Hardiness ratings of trees

Hardy

Moongold
Sun Glo

Moderately hardy

Doty
J. L. Budd
Sophia
Stella
Sungold
Suphany

Moderately tender

Alfred
Blenril
Breda
Chinese
Earli Orange
Giletano

Henderson

Moorpark
Nancy
Reliable
Riland
SHA 7
Shakar Para
Skaha
Sundrop
V51092
Veecot
Wenatchee

Tender

Blenheim
Canino
Earliril
Early Blenheim
Especial
Geneva
Malayer Iran
Perfection
Southwick
Tilton
Trevatt
Wilson Delicious

Very tender

Primerizo



Hardiness ratings of fruit buds

Hardy	Moderately tender	Very tender
Sophia	Early Blenheim	Perfection
Stella	Skaha	
Sun Glo	Southwick	
	Trevatt	
Moderately hardy	Tender	
Farmingdale	Blenheim	
J. L. Budd	Blenril	
Reliable	Chinese	
Sundrop	Earli Orange	
Tilton	Earliril	
	Geneva	
	Moorpark	
	Riland	
	Wenatchee	

Dates for picking at Summerland, B.C.

July	8-15	Malayer Iran
	16-20	Especial
	21-25	Blenril, Canino, Earli Orange, Earliril, Henderson, J.L. Budd, Moongold, Primerizo, Riland, Sundrop, Skaha, Wilson Delicious
	26-31	Alfred, Chinese, Doty, Early Blenheim, Farmingdale, Giletano, Moorpark, Nancy, Perfection, SHA 7, Sophia, Stella, Sungold, Viceroy
August	1-5	Blenheim, Geneva, Goldcot, Hemskirke, Reliable, Rose, Shakar Para, Sun Glo, Trevatt, V51092, Veecot, Wenatchee
	6-10	Breda, S-8L-8-14, Southwick, Suphany, Tilton



CHERRIES, SOUR

Brief descriptions of cultivars

English Morello Origin unknown. The fruit is medium in size, dark red, with dark juice. The tree is small, hardy, and productive, but the fruit ripens unevenly.

Meteor A seedling of Montmorency x Vladimir originated at St. Paul in 1952. The tree is relatively vigorous, dense, very productive, and self-fertile. The fruit is medium in size, roundish oval, bright, and light red; the juice is colorless. The flavor is fair to good. It is ready for picking about July 15 at Summerland. It is being tested as a hardy and semidwarfing intermediate for sweet cherries.

Montmorency An old cultivar, originated in the Montmorency Valley in France. The fruit is round, medium in size, tender, with colorless juice. A standard commercial sour cherry. The tree is hardy, self-fertile, and productive.

Northstar A seedling of English Morello x Serbian Pie No. 1 from St. Paul introduced in 1950. The tree is productive, though very small with thin and drooping branches. The fruit is medium in size, round, and dark red with colored juice. The flavor and texture are good. It matures about 10 days earlier than Meteor. It is being tested as a hardy and dwarfing intermediate for sweet cherries. If any of the graft components are not virus-free, the composite trees may show very severe reaction. An excellent, hardy, self-fertile cultivar for the home garden.

Cultivar grown commercially in British Columbia

Montmorency

Cultivars for home gardens

Meteor

Northstar

Dates for picking at Summerland, B.C.

July 16–20 Northstar

21–25 Montmorency

26–31 English Morello, Meteor



CHERRIES, SWEET

Brief descriptions of cultivars

Bing Probably a seedling of Black Republican, named by S. Lewelling, Oregon, USA, in 1875. It is the most important cultivar in the best cherry growing areas. In the B.C. interior, the tree, fruit spurs, blossom buds, and blossoms are often injured by low temperatures in winter or spring. The fruit cracks readily in rain; in rainy seasons losses may reach 50% or higher. The tree is upright and spreading. The initially high fruit set is reduced by self-thinning, which results in moderate to heavy crops of large fruits. The fruit is of the highest quality and is usually ready for picking on July 13 at Summerland.

Black Giant Introduced by L. Burbank, California, USA, in 1914. Parentage unknown. A Bing-type cherry, but inferior to Bing in appearance, size, firmness, and quality of fruit. It matures a few days earlier than Bing. Although the fruit is fairly resistant to cracking and fruit buds are resistant to winter cold, it is not recommended.

Black Republican Originated by S. Lewelling, Oregon, USA, around 1850. Parentage unknown. A Bing-type cherry, it matures about 3 days earlier than Bing. At one time it was used as a pollinizer. The fruit is medium small, firm, tough, and low in quality. The skin is fairly resistant to cracking. Not recommended.

Chinook A seedling of Van x Gil Peck introduced by Prosser in 1960. A Bing-type cherry it has very large, high-quality fruit. Chinook has several weak points: it blossoms very early, the fruit set is light in early years, maturity is uneven, the fruit is not fully black, and the skin is very susceptible to cracking in rain. It is ready for picking a few days earlier than Bing. It cannot be successfully grown in British Columbia.

Compact Lambert A radiation-induced mutant of Lambert introduced by Summerland in 1964. The dwarf tree is $1/6$ to $1/5$ the size of a standard cherry tree on a vigorous rootstock. It blossoms late, but is usually well pollinized by other earlier blossoming cherries. The pollination requirements of the mutant are the same as those of the parent cultivar. It comes into fruiting very early and bears heavily. The fruit is of the Lambert type but slightly rounded and smaller with a fairly weak stem. It produces good pollen. It requires very good soil and the best care; suboptimal growing conditions will result in stunted growth, oversetting, and small fruit. It matures about 5 days later than Lambert. It appears to have promise for canning. If it is left on the tree to fully black maturity, the fruit is a good size; it can be picked or shaken very easily without stems. The chances of fruit cracking are not great because the fruit is well covered by the foliage.

Compact Stella A radiation-induced mutant of Stella, introduced by Summerland in 1973. The tree is semidwarf, its final size is about half that of the parent cultivar. Vegetative shoots are only moderately long and internodal distances are short. Older growth is heavily spurred. It comes into fruiting early and carries heavy crops. The fruit is black, large to medium large, heart-shaped to oval, similar to that of Stella. The fruit stem is shorter and thinner than Stella. The flesh is medium firm and good to fair in texture and flavor. Fruit cracking in rain is moderate, as in Lambert. The fruit is suitable for canning. It matures at the same time as Stella or slightly later, about 6 days earlier than Lambert. It is self-fertile. It also intercrosses with Lambert and Van. It is a universal pollenizer, that is, capable of pollinizing all other sweet cherry cultivars.

Corum A chance seedling originated by G. Corum, Eugene, Oregon, USA, and named in 1961. A white cherry, maturing about 8 days earlier than Royal Ann. The fruit size varies from medium to large, corresponding to alternating heavy to low fruit sets. The fruit is medium firm and moderately susceptible to cracking in rain, which is similar to Royal Ann and PI 696, but superior to Rainier. It does not appear to be outstanding in any respect. It interpollenizes with Royal Ann, Sue, Sam, and Van. The fruit buds are medium cold tender in winter. It is planted commercially in Oregon, because it performs well as a brining cherry and fairly well as a canning cherry.

Deacon Originated in Olympia, Washington, USA. Parentage unknown. Deacon is planted in British Columbia as a pollenizer for Bing and Lambert. Since the introduction of Van, it is not used in commercial orchards. The fruit tends to be small, has very long stems, is fair to good in flavor, cans well, and is fairly resistant to cracking and preharvest drop. It is ready for picking about 3 days earlier than Bing.

Early Rivers An old English variety originated in about 1870. The fruit is small, round, black, soft, of fair flavor, and resistant to cracking. It matures a few days later than Seneca and slightly earlier than NY 1495, which is preferred as a very early cherry.

Ebony Possibly a seedling of Black Republican x Lambert, introduced by the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow, Idaho, USA, in 1946. A heart-shaped to conic, black cherry of medium size. The fruit cracks severely in rain in some years. The flesh is firm; the flavor is somewhat bitter. The fruit is rather long and thin. It is ready for picking about 5 days earlier than Bing. Not promising.

Gil Peck A seedling of Napoleon (Royal Ann) x Giant, originated at Geneva in 1936. A Bing-type cherry, maturing a few days earlier than Bing. The fruit is medium in size, firm and tough in texture, fair in flavor, and not very attractive. The skin is fairly resistant to cracking in rain. Not promising.

Gold A chance seedling, introduced by S. J. Thomas, Nebraska, USA. A bright yellow cherry, maturing at the same time as Royal Ann, considered to be identical with the Glass cherry from Europe. The fruit is medium to small, round, fair to good in flavor, but slightly bitter. The tree is relatively hardy and very productive. For home gardens in cold areas.

Governor Wood Introduced by J. P. Kirtland, Cleveland, Ohio, USA, in about 1840. A very early blushed cherry, maturing in the third week of June. The tree and fruit buds are resistant to cold. It sets very heavily but the fruit is small, soft, and of mediocre quality.

Hedelfingen Originated in Wurttemberg, Germany. Parentage unknown. The fruit is oval, medium in size, black, medium firm, has thick skin, and slightly bitter taste. The skin is rather resistant to cracking in rain. The cultivar is very productive and ripens a few days later than Bing. It is still grown commercially in Ontario, but has no promise in commercial plantings in British Columbia because of unsatisfactory size and flavor of fruit.

Hudson A seedling of Oswego x Giant introduced by Geneva in 1964. A late black cherry maturing about 5 days later than Lambert. The fruit is medium in size, round, and has a long stem. The flesh is rather light in color and firm; the flavor is only fair. The skin appears relatively resistant to cracking in rain. The fruit buds are fairly resistant to winter cold. The tree is among the hardiest of all cherry cultivars. It may have a place as a late, crack-resistant, hardy cherry.

Jubilee A seedling of Lambert x Napa Long Stem Bing, introduced by University of California, Davis, California, USA, in 1964. Jubilee is an early cherry, maturing in the first days of July or about 11 days earlier than Bing. It sets moderate to heavy crops. The flesh is rather light red and slightly soft; the flavor is flat in years of heavy set. The skin is fairly resistant to cracking in rain. Jubilee intercrosses with Lambert. It could be considered as an early cherry for local markets.

Lambert Probably a seedling of Napoleon (Royal Ann) x Black Heart, named by S. Lewelling, Oregon, USA, in 1875. It is the main commercial cherry of the B.C. interior. The tree is vigorous, fairly hardy, and productive. In some years it tends to overset. The fruit is heart-shaped, large, black, and attractive. The flesh is moderately firm, and slightly light in color; the flavor is good. It is fairly susceptible to cracking in rain, more susceptible than Van, but less than Bing. It is usually ready for picking on July 17 or about 4 days later than Bing. It will maintain its position as a main cultivar in British Columbia.

Lamida An open-pollinated seedling of Lambert, selected by the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow, Idaho, USA, in 1946. A Lambert-type cherry, maturing in the fourth week of July. The fruit is heart-shaped and conic, medium to small, and resistant to cracking. The flesh is pale and soft; the flavor is slightly bitter. Not promising.

Merton Bigarreau A seedling of Knight's Early Black x Napoleon, introduced by the John Innes Institute, England, in 1947. A medium-sized, roundish cordate, black cherry with a rather distinct suture; fair in appearance, fairly good in texture and flavor. It matures in midseason, slightly earlier than Bing; the fruit is subject to moderate cracking. The tree is cold tender, but productive. Not promising.

Mona A seedling of La Lima x Chapman, introduced by the University of California, Davis, California, USA, in 1964. An early, black, cordate cherry ripening about 14 days earlier than Bing. The fruit is medium in size and fairly soft; the flavor is good in fruit from trees with moderate set. Fruit cracking is slight to moderate. It intercrosses with Lambert. A promising cultivar for the local early market.

Noble An old English cultivar of unknown origin. The tree sets low to moderate crops. The fruit is large, roundish oval, black, and has relatively light flesh, not very attractive. The texture is firm; the flavor is slightly bitter and only fair. Fruit cracking is rather low. It matures a few days earlier than Lambert. It blossoms late and may have value in areas with frequent spring frosts; however, the tree and the fruit buds are tender in winter.

NY 1495 A seedling of Emperor Francis x Gil Peck, selected by Geneva. A very early medium-sized black cherry, maturing about 16 days earlier than Sam, or on June 20 at Summerland. It is the best black cherry in its season. The fruit set is good and cracking usually low.

NY 1599 A seedling of Emperor Francis x Gil Peck, selected by Geneva. A Lambert-type cherry, ripening a few days earlier than Sam. The fruit is medium in size, attractive, firm, and resistant to cracking. The flesh is rather light in color. The tree is hardier than many of the cultivars. It requires further testing.

NY 1725 A seedling of Giant x Emperor Francis, selected by Geneva. The tree and blossoms are relatively hardy; the fruit is resistant to cracking. The fruit is medium to large, black, relatively firm, and fair to good in flavor.

OSC 6 A seedling of Brennel x Lambert, selected by the Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, USA. A midseason black cherry of Lambert type maturing about 6 days earlier than Bing. The fruit is large, with slightly light, firm flesh; good in texture and flavor. The fruit is resistant to cracking; the tree is tender in cold. A fairly promising selection in warm areas.

PI 696 A selection from Prosser. An early, large, white cherry, maturing about 8 days earlier than Royal Ann. The fruit is round, attractive, fairly firm, and of good quality. Fruit from heavy crops may be soft and flat in flavor. Fruit cracking is usually low. The fruit set is usually heavy. In some years preharvest drop may be high. A promising selection, preferable to Corum, which matures at the same time.

Rainier A seedling of Bing x Van, introduced by Prosser in 1960. The fruit is large to very large, round, white, with intense, often dull blush,

fairly attractive, firm, of very good texture and flavor. Fruit cracking is usually moderate, but can be heavy in some years. Fruit cracking and tree hardness are similar to Royal Ann. It is gaining popularity in Washington with the canning industry. It is early bearing, productive, and will inter-pollenize with Royal Ann.

Royal Ann (Napoleon) An old European variety of unknown origin. Until lately, it was the most popular of the white cherries. The fruit is medium to large, oval, blushed, fairly attractive, and relatively firm. The fresh fruit flavor is slightly acid, somewhat bitter, and fair to good. Cracking is moderate to severe. The tree and blossoms are fairly tender in cold. It is usually ready for picking on July 13 at Summerland. It will be replaced by better cultivars in the new plantings.

S-4C-15-25 A Summerland selection from the cross Van x Sam. A Bing-type cherry, maturing about 3 days earlier than Bing. It is hardier than most cherries; the fruit set is moderate to heavy. The fruit is round, very large, attractive, and has thick stems; fair to good texture and flavor. The fruit may be sharp in flavor if picked too early. Fruit cracking is slight to moderate. It deserves attention because of the large fruit.

S-4C-17-31 A Summerland selection from the cross Van x Sam. A Bing-type cherry, maturing about 6 days earlier than Bing. The tree is slightly weak, it carries moderate to heavy crops. The fruit is very large, round, black, attractive, firm; the flavor is mild and good. The stem is thick; fruit cracking is low. A promising selection because of the large, fairly crack resistant fruit.

Salmo A seedling from Lambert x Van, introduced by Summerland in 1970. A Van-type cherry maturing 7 days earlier than Van. It is one of the hardiest cultivars in the Summerland collection. It bears moderate to heavy crops, the fruit is large, fully black, relatively firm, and fair to good in flavor. The fruit is subject to moderate cracking. A promising new cultivar, it may replace Sam as a medium early cherry for the fresh fruit market.

Sam An open-pollinated seedling of the Vineland selection V-160140, which is a seedling of Windsor x open. Sam was introduced by Summerland in 1953. A Lambert-type cherry, maturing about 11 days earlier than Lambert. It is rather slow in starting to bear, but mature trees can carry heavy crops. The fruit is medium in size, fully black, medium firm, with rather coarse texture and fair flavor as fresh fruit. It is very suitable for canning. The fruit has high resistance to cracking in rain. The crack resistance of the fruit and the cold resistance of the tree make Sam competitive with the other cultivars that are suitable for canning. Although sometimes it blooms 4 or 5 days later than the other cultivars, it is useful as a pollinizer.

Schmidt Seedling of Festfleischige schwarze Knorpelkirsche, introduced by Schmidt, Casecow, Germany, in about 1840. A Bing-type

cherry, ripening at the same time as Bing, but smaller and much inferior in quality to Bing. The fruit is fairly resistant to cracking. It is still grown in Ontario, but it is not superior to other standard cultivars grown in British Columbia.

Schneiders spate Knorpelkirsche Originated in Guben, Germany, in about 1860. The fruit is very large and roundish oval to cordate. The flesh is fairly light and firm; the flavor is very good in most years. The fruit is subject to cracking, similar to Bing. The size and quality of fruit varies considerably, depending on fruit set. The tree is moderately hardy, similar to Lambert. It has been growing in Europe for over a century and possibly still has a place as a late, large-fruited, relatively hardy cherry.

Schrecken An old German cultivar, originated in about 1870. Parentage unknown. One of the earliest sweet black cherries, ripening in the third week of June. The fruit is conic, relatively small and soft, and susceptible to cracking in rain. In some years the preharvest drop may be severe. The selection NY 1495 produces larger fruit; the maturity dates are about the same. Not recommended.

Seneca An open-pollinated seedling of Early Purple, introduced by Geneva in 1924. The earliest cherry in the Summerland collection, it usually matures on June 16, or 20 days earlier than Sam. The tree yields well; the fruit has acceptable quality for its season.

Sodus A seedling of Napoleon x Giant, introduced by Geneva in 1938. A white cherry, maturing a few days later than Royal Ann. The tree is a moderate to light bearer; the fruit is less uniform and more susceptible to cracking than Royal Ann. Not promising.

Spalding A seedling of Deacon x Bing, introduced by the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow, Idaho, USA, in 1946. A late black cherry, roundish cordate in shape, fairly firm, and slightly bitter; fruit cracking in rain is severe. Not promising.

Star An open-pollinated seedling of Deacon, introduced by Summerland in 1949. A Lambert-type medium early, large, attractive cherry, maturing a few days earlier than Sam. The fruit is moderately firm and good in flavor. Cracking is usually low or very low. It is very good for canning. It is more tender in cold than Sam, although in some years its fruit buds have been hardier than those of most of the other cultivars. It may overset and produce soft fruit of inferior quality. It is grown commercially in certain parts of Switzerland. Because it is intersterile with Bing and Lambert and the tree is relatively tender, it may not be accepted in commercial plantings in British Columbia.

Starking Hardy Giant Originated by Mrs. O. R. Meyer, Cedarburg, Wisconsin, USA, in 1948. Parentage unknown. An early midseason round black cherry with rather light, soft flesh and fair flavor. The skin is bright; the stem is short and thin. In 1968, it showed considerable hardness of

fruit buds to winter cold. The tree appears to be relatively hardy. It is very susceptible to bacterial canker. It is one of the most profitable cherries in Denmark.

Stella A seedling of Lambert x John Innes Seedling 2420, introduced by Summerland in 1968. The pollen parent is one of the three original self-fertile cherries selected by D. Lewis and L. K. Crowe at the John Innes Institute, England. It is the first commercially introduced self-fertile sweet cherry. The tree is vigorous, fairly tender in cold, and productive. The fruit is of the Lambert type, large, attractive, relatively firm, and fair in flavor as fresh fruit. It is good for canning. It ripens about 7 days earlier than Lambert and is fairly resistant to cracking. Because it is self-fertile it may be planted in solid blocks. It will produce more regular crops in areas where pollinating conditions are generally unfavorable than other cultivars. It inter-pollenizes with all other cultivars.

Sue A seedling of Bing x Schmidt, introduced by Summerland in 1954. A white cherry, maturing about 1 week earlier than Royal Ann. The tree is tender in cold, but most years it produces very heavy crops set in heavy clusters. Consequently, the fruit is uneven in size and maturity. The fruit is soft with a fair flavor; fruit cracking is very low. It is good for canning, but sometimes shows blemishes; in Oregon, it has been found good for brining. It is promising as a very crack-resistant and heavy-bearing white sweet cherry.

Summit A Summerland selection from the cross Van x Sam named in 1973. A Lambert-type cherry, maturing about 8 days earlier than Lambert. It has produced moderate to heavy crops with consistently large to very large fruit. The flesh is fairly light in color and moderately soft; the flavor is sweet and good. Fruit cracking is slight to moderate. The tree is very tender, similar to the tree of Bing. A promising selection.

Ulster A seedling of Schmidt x Lambert, introduced by Geneva in 1964. A Lambert-type cherry, maturing about 10 days earlier than Lambert at Summerland. At Prosser, it was one of the hardiest cultivars in the winter of 1964-65, but at Summerland it has not been hardy. The fruit is fairly resistant to cracking. The fruit size is medium; the flesh is dark, firm, and of good quality. It needs more testing.

Valera A seedling of Hedelfingen x Windsor, introduced by Vineland in 1968. A medium-sized, oval, black, rather soft cherry of fair to good quality. Fruit cracking can be severe. The tree and the fruit buds are cold tender. The fruit matures relatively early, at the same time as Star, Salmo, and Sam, but it probably cannot compete with these cultivars, because the fruit is smaller with a tendency to cracking, and the tree is cold tender.

Van An open-pollinated seedling of Empress Eugenie, introduced by Summerland in 1944. It has become popular in North America and Europe and is the second most widely planted cultivar in British Columbia. The tree

is vigorous, hardier than most cultivars, bears young, and is very productive. The fruit can be large; it becomes small only on overloaded trees. The round, blocky fruit with a short stem is fairly attractive with its bright skin. The flesh is nearly black, firm, and very fine; the flavor is very good. Its texture and flavor are at least as good as Bing. When canned, it lacks the desired dark color. The fruit may crack but always less than that of Bing. It matures at the same time as Bing or a day earlier. The tree and blossoms are hardier than Bing.

Venus A seedling of Hedelfingen x Windsor, introduced by Vineland in 1959. A moderately early, roundish oval, black cherry with rather light flesh. The tree tends to overset, resulting in soft fruit of rather flat, fair flavor. Fruit cracking is moderate. The tree is tender in cold. Its main difficulty at Summerland is oversetting, which results in low quality fruit.

Vernon An open-pollinated seedling of Windsor, introduced by Vineland in 1937. An early midseason, large black cherry of very good flavor and texture. However, the fruit cracks very severely and the tree is very tender in cold. The tree is a consistently heavy bearer.

Vic A cross of Bing x Schmidt, introduced by Vineland in 1958. A late black cherry that matures at the same time as Lambert. A heavy set may be combined with good size of fruit of fair quality. The fruit appears to be fairly resistant to cracking. The tree is cold tender. It requires more testing.

Victor An open-pollinated seedling of Windsor, introduced by Vineland in 1925. A white cherry, maturing about 3 days earlier than Royal Ann. The fruit is softer and slightly more acid and crack resistant than that of Royal Ann. The tree is tender in cold. It is grown in Ontario, but probably will be unable to compete with Rainier and Corum in Western Canada and the USA.

Vista A seedling of Hedelfingen x Victor, introduced by Vineland in 1958. An early black cherry, maturing about 4 days earlier than Sam. The bearing has been rather erratic; the crop may include some misshapen fruit. The fruit is round, slightly compressed, rather soft, and fair in flavor; the flesh is fairly light in color, the cracking may be severe in some years. The tree is cold tender. It may be considered for local markets as an early cherry maturing later than Mona and earlier than Salmo.

Windsor Introduced by J. Dougall, Windsor, Ontario, about 1880. It is still grown in Ontario, partly because of its hardiness in tree and blossom, and crack resistance. However, the fruit is rather small, not fully black, with light red flesh, fairly soft, and slightly bitter in flavor. Although originally introduced as a pollenizer at Summerland, it now has no commercial value in British Columbia.



Cultivars grown commercially in British Columbia

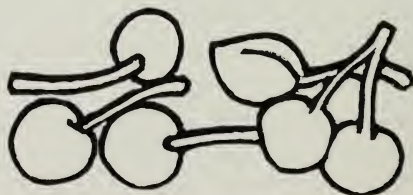
Bing	Royal Ann	Stella
Lambert	Sam	Van

Promising new cultivars and selections

Compact Lambert	S-4C-15-25	Sue
Corum	S-4C-17-31	Summit
Jubilee	S-4C-20-15	Ulster
Mona	S-5N-34-15	
PI 696	Salmo	

Hardiness ratings of shoots, leaf buds, and fruit buds

Moderately hardy	Tender	Vic
Hudson	Chinook	Victor
Salmo	Deacon	Vista
	NY 1495	Very tender
Moderately tender	OSC 6	
Compact Lambert	PI 696	Bing
Giant	Rainier	Corum
Gold	Royal Ann	Merton Bigarreau
Governor Wood	S-4C-17-31	Noble
Hedelfingen	Schmidt	Sue
Lambert	Star	Summit
NY 1599	Stella	Vernon
NY 1725	Ulster	
S-4C-15-25	Valera	
Sam	Venus	
Schneiders spate Knorpelkirsche		
Schrecken		
Seneca		
Starking Hardy Giant		
Van		
Windsor		



Incompatibility groups for interpollination
(cultivars within one group cannot interpollenize
successfully)

Group I S_1S_2

None

Group II S_1S_3

Gil Peck

Lamida

Merton Bigarreau

NY 1599

NY 1725

Schrecken

Sodus

Van

Venus

Windsor

Group III S_3S_4

Bing

Lambert

Royal Ann

Schneiders spate Knorpelkirsche

Star

Vernon

Group IV S_2S_3

Sue

Victor

Group V S_3S_5

None

Group VI S_3S_6

Gold

Governor Wood

Group VII S_4S_5

Black Republican

Hedelfingen

Group VIII S_2S_5

Schmidt

Group IX S_1S_4

Black Giant

Chinook

Hudson

NY 1495

Rainier

Group X S genes unknown

None

Group XI S genes unknown

None

Group XII S genes unknown

Noble

Group XIII S_2S_4

Ulster

Vic

Group O, universal donors

Stella

Vista



Dates for picking at Summerland, B.C.

June	11-15	Seneca
	16-20	Early Rivers, NY 1495, Schrecken
	21-25	Governor Wood
	26-30	Mona, Vista
July	1-5	Corum, Jubilee, NY 1599, NY 1725, PI 696, Star, Sue, Valera, Venus, Victor
	6-10	Chinook, Deacon, Ebony, OSC 6, Salmo, Sam, Starking Hardy Giant, Summit, Vernon, S-4C-15-25, S-4C-17-31
	11-15	Bing, Black Giant, Black Republican, Compact Stella, Gil Peck, Gold, Merton Bigarreau, Rainier, Royal Ann, Schmidt, Stella, Ulster, Van
	16-20	Hedelfingen, Lambert, Lamida, Noble, Schneiders spate Knorpelkirsche, Spalding, Vic, Windsor
	21-25	Compact Lambert, Hudson

Amount of natural cracking of fruit in rain

Little cracking	Moderate cracking	Very severe cracking
Hedelfingen	Compact Stella	Chinook
Hudson	Corum	Vernon
NY 1495	Lambert	
NY 1599	Merton Bigarreau	
NY 1725	Rainier	
OSC 6	Salmo	
S-4C-17-31	Venus	
Sam		
Star		
Sue		
Some cracking	Severe cracking	
Deacon	Bing	
Jubilee	Lamida	
Mona	Royal Ann	
Noble	Schneiders spate Knorpelkirsche	
PI 696	Schrecken	
S-4C-15-25	Spalding	
Stella	Valera	
Summit	Vista	
Ulster		
Van		
Victor		



NECTARINES

The nectarine is a nonpubescent (fuzzless) peach, whose tree, flower, and fruiting habit are identical with the peach. Nectarines were eaten in ancient times; they were mentioned in Roman writings. As a result of the breeding of improved cultivars for good size, attractive color, and wide range of ripening seasons, nectarines have become an important fruit crop, particularly in California. Many of the best new nectarines have a peach parent, heterozygous for the recessive nonpubescent character. The following 25 cultivars were tested at Summerland, B.C.

Brief descriptions of cultivars

Cherokee It has a number of parents including Sunhigh and V.P.I. 40. It was introduced by Blackburg in 1965. This very early yellow clingstone nectarine is of exceptionally good quality. It ripens about 3 days earlier than Redhaven. It is productive. The fruit has fair color and is about 6.5 cm (2½ in.) in diam. The flavor is good, but the fruit tends to crack and to develop russetting, which detracts from its appearance. It is promising as an early nectarine.

Crimson Gold Originated of unknown parentage in Modesto, California, by C. F. Zaiger, in 1967. It is very early ripening, during the first week of August at Summerland, with or slightly earlier than Morton. The fruit is small to medium in size, with deep crimson skin over bright orange flesh. The texture is smooth; the flavor and quality good, but soft. Tests at Summerland indicate poor shelf life for this cultivar.

Early Sungrand An open-pollinated seedling of Sungrand introduced in 1955 by F. W. Anderson of LeGrand, California, USA. The yellow-fleshed fruit is large, firm, semifreestone, with a highly colored skin. It is productive, of good quality, and ripens about 2 weeks later than Cherokee.

Lafayette A cross of V.P.I. 22N x V.P.I. 41N, introduced in 1958 by Blackburg. The fruit is white-fleshed, freestone, and very attractive, and has about half its skin red on a cream background. The tree is hardy and productive, but because of the lateness of maturity (about September 3) and the extreme susceptibility of the fruit to split pits, this cultivar is unsuitable for this area.

Lexington A seedling resulting from the self-pollination of V.P.I. 13, introduced in 1957 by Blackburg. It is a yellow-fleshed freestone, ripening about September 5, with good fruit size and fair productivity, but only a moderate amount of red skin. Because of slowness in coming into bearing and late date of maturity, it is unsuitable at Summerland.

Morton A seedling resulting from the selfing of a selection Big Boy x Schumaker, introduced by Geneva in 1957. It is one of the three earliest nectarines we have tested, ripening August 10, or about 3 days earlier than Redhaven. The fruit is medium to small, white-fleshed clingstone, nearly dark red all over, attractive, and of good quality. The tree is vigorous and productive, but it is unlikely to find a commercial place because of its white flesh and clingstone characteristics.

Nectacrest A multiparent selection involving the cultivars Garden State, Goldmine, and Belle introduced in 1947 by Rutgers. This white-fleshed freestone fruit matures September 10 at the same time as Elberta; it is a good size, has fair skin color, and a completely free pit. It is slow to come into bearing, but once in production it yields good crops. Because of its white flesh and late maturity, it is not recommended for Summerland.

The Nectared Series This interesting series of nectarines with yellow flesh and high skin color was introduced by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station to provide a sequence of cultivars of similar appearance and progressive ripening dates, starting with Nectared 1, which matures about 3 days earlier than the Redhaven peach, and extending through to Nectared 10, which matures 10 days later than Elberta. Thus, because of similarity in appearance to Nectared nectarines can be sold over a long marketing season. We have tested the series up to and including Nectared 6, which matures at about the latest date suitable for the successful marketing of this fruit in Summerland. All are rather sharp or acid in flavor.

Nectared 1 Its parentage involves Candoka peach and Flaming Gold and New Jersey N17 nectarines. It was introduced in 1962. This clingstone ripens about 5 days earlier than Redhaven. It is fair in size and three-quarters of its skin is red. The tree is moderately productive.

Nectared 2 Its parentage involves Candoka peach and Flaming Gold and New Jersey N14 nectarines. It was introduced in 1962. This clingstone with three-quarters red blush ripens about 2 days later than Nectared 1. The tree is productive and reports from New Jersey indicate that it is resistant to brown rot. The fruit is 5.5–6.5 cm (2¼–2½ in.) in diam.

Nectared 3 Its parentage is the same as Nectared 2. It was introduced in 1962. The fruit has high skin color, good quality, is clingstone, and about 6.4 cm (2½ in.) in diam. The tree is productive. At Summerland it is a promising cultivar.

Nectared 4 Its parentage is the same as Nectared 2 and 3. This freestone has high skin color, good quality, good size (about 6.9 cm or 2⅝ in.) and ripens about August 24, rather later than reported by the New Jersey Station. The cultivar is very productive and the most promising of this series we have tested at Summerland.

Nectared 5 Its parentage is the same as Nectared 2, 3, and 4. At Summerland, it ripens almost at the same time as Nectared 4, has good skin color, is about 6.5 cm (2½ in.) in diam, and the tree has shown good productivity.

Nectared 6 A cross of New Jersey N14 x Nectaheart. It is a high-quality freestone with good color and size (about 6.5 cm or 2½ in.), ripening about 1 week later than Nectared 4. The tree is productive.

Nectarose A seedling involving Goldmine, Garden State, and Belle, introduced in 1947 by Rutgers. This white freestone ripens about August 25, and has good color, quality, and appearance. However, because of its late ripening and particularly its white flesh, it is not of commercial interest.

New Jersey N21 A cross involving Cardinal nectarine and a seedling of Candoka peach and Flaming Gold nectarine. Although it has not been introduced as a cultivar, this white-fleshed clingstone has highly colored fruit of fair size that are very early ripening, on August 10, the same maturity date as for Nectared 1 and Morton. For an extremely early market, this nectarine might show some promise. Productivity has been good.

New Jersey N43 A selection involving Candoka peach and Flaming Gold and Garden State nectarines. It originated at Rutgers, but it has not been named. It is a yellow freestone, has good size, and ripens in a good season, about August 20. Productivity has been only fair.

New Jersey N47 A seedling from an open pollination of New Jersey N23. Originating from Rutgers, this yellow-fleshed freestone has very good skin color and size, but only fair productivity. It has not been assigned a name.

New Jersey N48 A selection from Rutgers involving Candoka peach and Flaming Gold and Nectalate nectarines. It has very good size (about 7.0 cm or 2¾ in.), is a yellow freestone of very good quality, but has only fair skin color and productivity. It has not been assigned a name.

New Yorker (formerly New York 1017). A white-fleshed freestone originating from Geneva as a cross of Livingstone x Greensboro peach; it was introduced in 1969. New Yorker is a good-sized, highly productive, white-fleshed, freestone with skin almost completely dark red. It ripens on August 23. The quality is good, but the texture is a little coarse and soft. Because of its white flesh and only moderate tree hardiness, it is not recommended commercially.

Redbud A selection from a self-pollination of V.P.I. 13, introduced by Blacksburg. It is a white-fleshed semiclingstone of fair size, ripening about August 24. Its color is excellent and productivity good, but the coarseness of its white flesh is unsuitable commercially at Summerland.

Ruby Gold An attractive early nectarine ripening with Cherokee, and originating at Zaiger Nurseries, Modesto, California. The fruit is large, very dark crimson, and extremely attractive in appearance. The flesh is deep gold, clingstone, somewhat stringy, but of fairly good quality and flavor. One of the most productive cultivars tested at Summerland.

Stark Earliblaze Originated by F. W. Anderson, Merced, California, from a cross of Sungrand and a peach seedling (Le Grand x Merrill Gem), and introduced in 1962 by Stark Bros. Nurseries. An early nectarine, ripening about August 5, with or earlier than Morton. The fruit is globose, about 5 cm (2 in.) in diam, bright red over yellow; the flesh is clingstone, golden yellow, firm, of fairly good quality, and excellent exotic aroma and flavor. Requires further testing, but looks very promising in trials at Summerland.

Starking Delicious Introduced by Stark Bros. in 1962 from a cross originated by F. W. Anderson, Merced, California, between Late Le Grand and Star Grand. The fruit is large, round, bright red, very attractive, ripening at Summerland in the first week of September. It tends to be acid in flavor, and is considered inferior to Stark Redgold, which ripens at the same time.

Stark Redgold Originated from an open-pollinated seedling of a seedling of Sungrand. It was developed by F. W. Anderson, Merced, California, and introduced by Stark Bros. Nurseries in 1962. Ripening about September 7, the fruit is large, globose, an attractive crimson color over smooth yellow skin. The flesh is golden yellow, with red streaks near pit; freestone, firm, of fairly good subacid flavor, excellent shelf life. Tests to date at Summerland indicate this variety is highly productive and very promising as a late nectarine for this area.

Zee Gold A second-generation seedling originating from a cross between Early Sungrand nectarine and July Elberta peach, introduced in 1971 by C. F. Zaiger, Modesto, California. Ripens very early, about August 1 at Summerland, 1 week ahead of Cherokee. The fruit is of medium size, nearly round, bright red or crimson over a yellow base. The flesh is bright yellow, of good quality, and excellent flavor, good shelf life, clingstone. The tree is very productive.

Dates for picking at Summerland, B.C.

August	1-6	Crimson Gold, Morton, Nectared 1, New Jersey N21, Zee Gold
	7-15	Cherokee, Nectared 2, Ruby Gold, Stark Earliblaze
	16-23	Early Sungrand, New Jersey N43, New Jersey N47
	24-31	Nectared 4, Nectared 5, Nectarose, New Jersey N48, New Yorker, Redbud
September	1-7	Lafayette, Lexington, Nectacrest, Nectared 6, Starking Delicious, Stark Redgold

SUMMARY OF FRUIT CHARACTERISTICS

Cultivar	Flesh color	Fruit size		Skin color*	Pit freedom	Productivity
		cm	(in.)			
Cherokee	yellow	5.5	(2 1/4)	5	free	good
Early Sungrand	yellow	6.5	(2 1/2)	8	free	fair
Lafayette	white	6.0	(2 3/8)	5	free	good
Lexington	yellow	6.0	(2 3/8)	7	free	fair
Morton	white	6.0	(2 3/8)	8	cling	good
Nectacrest	white	6.5	(2 1/2)	5	free	good
Nectared 1	yellow	5.5	(2 1/4)	8	cling	
Nectared 2	yellow	6.5	(2 1/2)	8	cling	
Nectared 3	yellow			8	free	
Nectared 4	yellow	7.0	(2 3/4)	9	free	good
Nectared 5	yellow	6.5	(2 1/2)	8	free	good
Nectared 6	yellow	6.5	(2 1/2)	7	free	good
Nectarose	white	5.5	(2 1/4)	10	cling	fair
New Jersey N21	white	6.0	(2 3/8)	8	cling	good
New Jersey N43	yellow	6.5	(2 1/2)	8	free	
New Jersey N47	yellow	6.5	(2 1/2)	10	free	fair
New Jersey N48	yellow	7.0	(2 3/4)	4	free	fair
New Yorker	white	6.0	(2 3/8)	8	free	good
Redbud	white	6.0	(2 3/8)	10	semicling	good

*Skin color is rated 1 to 10, depending on the quality and attractiveness of the fruit: 1 is very poor and 10 is excellent.



PEACHES

Brief descriptions of cultivars

Ambergem A seedling from self-pollinated Belle of Georgia introduced by Rutgers in 1934. This nonmelting canning clingstone has been widely planted in many areas of eastern USA. The tree is vigorous and productive, but may be somewhat tender (all of our trees were lost in the winter of 1964 at Summerland). Its worst fault is the redness of the fruit around the pit, which tends to turn a muddy color in the canned product.

Babygold 5 Introduced by Rutgers in 1961. Its parentage involves several cultivars including J. H. Hale and Goldfinch. It is a canning nonmelting clingstone with yellow flesh and no red at the pit. It is much less rubbery when canned than the other nonmelting clingstones. The fruit is a good size; the tree is productive and of average hardiness, although prone to crotch injury. There is no market for canning clingstones in the southern interior of British Columbia. Widely grown in some areas of eastern USA.

Babygold 6 It is very similar to Babygold 5, except that it ripens a few days later. It has been rated high in canning tests. It is widely grown in some areas of eastern USA.

Canadian Harmony (H-1748) Originated at Harrow, Ontario, in 1968, from a cross between Redskin and Sunhaven. Ripens within a day or so of Fairhaven. Fruits 7 cm (2¾ in.) in diam, 80% dark red blush on greenish yellow ground cover. Flesh freestone, very firm, melting; very thick skinned, pubescent. Not considered to be as good as Fairhaven at Summerland. It is not recommended for canning.

Cardinal A seedling from self-pollinated Halehaven. Introduced in 1951 by Fort Valley. It is a firm-fleshed, well-colored, small to medium, early, melting-flesh clingstone. Because it is prone to splitstones and lacks bud hardiness, it has been discontinued at Summerland.

Collins A seedling of multiparentage introduced by Rutgers in 1959. It is a yellow, melting-flesh, firm, good-quality clingstone, ripening a day or two earlier than Early Redhaven. It tends to be small and the skin is three-quarters covered with bright, attractive red. It is somewhat less clingstone than some of the other early peaches, but somewhat prone to split stones. It probably does not have enough other qualities to replace Early Redhaven.

Compact Redhaven Originated as a bud sport in Orondo, Washington, in 1963. Introduced by Van Well, C and O, and Stark Bros. Nurseries in 1971. Closely resembles or identical with Redhaven, except that the tree is more compact and spreading than the parent variety.

Coronet Introduced in 1953 by Fort Valley. It is a cross between selfed Redhaven and Dixigem, maturing just before Redhaven. It is notable for its excellent skin color, which, together with moderately good size and good fruit texture, makes the cultivar attractive. The fruit is semiclingstone. The tree is vigorous and productive, but has shown a lack of bud hardiness in cold winters. It is not recommended.

Cresthaven Introduced in 1965 by Southhaven. It is a multicultivar cross including in its parentage Kalhaven and Redhaven. It matures just before J. H. Hale, but the fruit is of very much better quality, and therefore fills an important need. The fruit is medium to large, nearly round, uniform, and gold overlaid with a fair amount of bright red. The fuzziness is scarcely noticeable; the skin is moderately thick and tough, an asset for good handling. The flesh is clear yellow, firm-textured, and resistant to browning. Because of red around the pit cavity, it is not suitable for commercial canning, but it freezes unusually well. The tree is vigorous, productive, and average in hardiness. Inferior to Merrill 49^{er}.

Dean Introduced by Fowler Nurseries of Newcastle, California, USA. It was introduced for canning in California, but it rates equally high as a fresh fruit because of its good size and color, round shape, and excellent quality. It ripens about 10 days earlier than Veteran, and about the same time as Fairhaven and Triogem, but splits badly some years.

Dixigem Introduced in 1944 by Fort Valley. It is the result of crosses involving Admiral Dewey, St. John, and Southhaven. It ripens at the same time as Redhaven, but the skin color is not quite as bright as in Redhaven. The fruit has good quality and texture, and is the outstandingly freestone for its season. It might have promise as an early freestone in the Redhaven season to precede the regular canning cultivars, which ripen about a week to 10 days later.

Dixired Introduced in 1945 by Fort Valley. It originated as a seedling from self-pollinated Halehaven. It matures about 10 days earlier than Redhaven. This is a yellow melting-flesh clingstone with very good skin color and small but well-flavored fruit. Because it is small, has a tendency to split stones, and lacks bud hardiness, it was discontinued some years ago from the Summerland collection.

Dixon 1 A nonmelting yellow clingstone introduced by the Canners' League of California, USA, in 1956. It is a cross between Orange Cling and Australian Muir. The fruit has yellow flesh with good flavor and size, ripening about September 1. It was discontinued at Summerland in favor of other cultivars, such as Babygold 5 and Fortuna, which are more productive and of higher quality for canning.

Earlgold Introduced in 1958. It originated from complex parentage in the breeding program of Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California, USA. The fruit is a yellow melting-flesh clingstone of small to medium size, and

fair skin color. The fruit quality is excellent, but because of a very strong tendency to split stones, the cultivar has no commercial promise.

Earlihale A selfed seedling of July Elberta, introduced jointly in 1958 by Beltsville and Prosser. It is a firm-fleshed, yellow freestone with good texture and flavor. The tree is vigorous and productive, but requires cross-pollination. It matures just before Veteran, and somewhat resembles J. H. Hale in fruit characteristics. At Summerland the fruit is only of medium size, and the trees are cold tender.

Earlired A selection with complex parentage including Redhaven, Halehaven, and Oriole. Introduced in 1960 by Beltsville. It matures about 5 days earlier than Redhaven and is a well-colored, smaller than medium in size, melting-flesh clingstone. The tree is productive. Because of a strong tendency to split pits, this and many other cultivars cannot be grown commercially in Summerland.

Early Redhaven There are a number of strains of Early Redhaven such as Garnet Beauty, Pat's Haven, Stark's Earliglo, and Zandee. These strains are bud sports of the Redhaven peach, and they mature about 10 to 11 days earlier than their parent. All the strains have fruits of good quality, with high skin color and satisfactory size, but they are moderately clingstone. They are also somewhat softer than Redhaven. Although all the strains are of distinct origin, they appear to be indistinguishable from each other. These early strains have a definite place in a marketing program of Redhaven because they mature 10 days earlier than Redhaven.

Elberta The oldest commercial peach in cultivation, it is still very important in many areas, and has only recently been superseded in popularity by Redhaven. It originated in 1870 as a seedling of Chinese Cling on the farm of Samuel Rumph, in Marshallville, Georgia, USA. When grown in a warmer climate than in southern British Columbia, it can be of good quality, but in seasons with low heat units the flesh tends to be coarse and stringy and the flavor and texture poor. At its best, it is vigorous, and highly productive with moderately well colored medium to large fruit.

Envoy A cross between J. H. Hale and Sunbeam, introduced in 1949 jointly by Rutgers and Vineland. A good-quality, yellow freestone, ripening several days later than Fairhaven. Because it has no superiority over Fairhaven, is somewhat later, and has shown winter tenderness, it is not considered promising at Summerland.

Fairhaven A cross between J. H. Hale and Southhaven introduced in 1946 by South Haven. Fairhaven has proved very satisfactory in the southern B.C. interior because it ripens around August 21, has good fruit size, and is able to produce a large crop of fruit satisfactorily. It is one of the most productive cultivars we have tested. Although the color of the fruit is not particularly high, the other advantages such as firmness, adaptability to both fresh fruit and canning use, quality, and absence of color around the

pit have made it an outstanding peach. The tree is compact in size, and about average in hardiness.

Fortuna A nonmelting clingstone whose parentage includes the varieties Leader, Tuscan, and Paloro. It was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture at Palo Alto, California, USA, in 1941. It has given good results in extensive canning tests. It ripens about August 29. The tree is productive, but the fruit, unless well grown, tends to be somewhat small. It is the most widely planted of the clingstone peaches grown at Summerland.

Glohaven A cross between an open-pollinated seedling of J. H. Hale and Kalhaven. It was introduced by South Haven in 1964. This is a yellow freestone of good size and quality. Its outstanding characteristics are its dark red, tough skin with very slight pubescence. The flesh is firm, resistant to flesh browning, and has almost no red around the pit. It is satisfactory for both fresh fruit and canning. It is productive and above average in hardiness. Because it ripens about the same time as Veteran, it is too late except for the most southern areas of the B.C. interior.

Golden Globe A cross between J. H. Hale and Marigold introduced by Rutgers in 1937. The fruit is large, of good quality, but the skin is only slightly red. Because the tree and buds are not particularly hardy and the flesh is somewhat soft, it is not promising at Summerland.

Golden Jubilee One of the oldest cultivars in cultivation. A cross between Elberta and Greensboro introduced in 1926 by Rutgers. It is a yellow-fleshed freestone, ripening a few days later than Redhaven, lacking firmness, and showing bruises. Because of the absence of red skin, the bruises are more conspicuous than in some other cultivars. It has been valuable as a canning peach for many years, but because of its softness and the availability of better cultivars, it is no longer grown at Summerland.

Harbelle (H-429) Originated in Harrow, Ontario, in 1968 from Sunhaven x self. It is an early peach, ripening at Summerland 1 to 3 days after Early Redhaven. The fruit is small to medium in size, round, with approximately 60% bright red blush on yellow base color. Pubescence short, moderately heavy. Testing at Summerland indicates that severe thinning is required to attain 6.5 cm (2½ in.) or larger fruit. The fruit is clingstone, yellow, melting, firm, of good quality, and fairly good flavor.

Harbinger (H-0640) Originated in 1971 at Harrow, Ontario, from a cross of Cherryred and N.J. 560519 (Jerseyland x Mayflower). It is a very early peach, ripening 1 week before Earlired, with Royal Gold and Springgold. Fruits are 5–5.5 cm (2–2¼ in.) in diam, round to oval, highly colored with 90% red blush on yellow ground color. Pubescence scant. The flesh is yellow with occasional red streaks, firm, melting, clingy. The tree is vigorous, upright, reputed to be hardier than Redhaven, very productive. Flower large, showy, pink. Though reported to be resistant to splitting, this

fault has been severe during the first 3 years of cropping at Summerland, thus Harbinger is not recommended pending further testing.

Harbrite (H-430) Introduced from Harrow, Ontario, in 1969, from a cross between Redskin and Sunhaven. It matures at Summerland about 3 to 5 days after Redhaven and at the same time as Harken. Fruits are 6.5 cm (2½ in.) in diam, slightly elongated to round, with an 80% bright red blush on deep yellow ground color. The flesh is freestone, very firm, bright yellow, of good quality, but not as well suited to freezing and canning as Harken. The tree is medium vigorous, upright spreading, highly productive, and reported to be hardier than Redhaven.

Harken (H-2066) Introduced at Harrow, Ontario, in 1970, from a cross between Redskin and Sunhaven. It ripens at Summerland the same time as Harbrite, about 3 days after Redhaven. Fruits are highly colored, 80% bright crimson on bright yellow ground color, almost round, about 5.5 cm (2¼ in.) in diam, smaller than Harbrite, smooth-skinned with slight pubescence. The flesh is freestone, firm, bright yellow with a trace of red near the pit, of good quality and flavor, resistant to browning. Splitting has been less severe than in Redhaven. The flower is medium pink, small, non-showy. Reputed to be hardier than Redhaven.

Jerseyland A cross between J. H. Hale and a seedling of Slappy and Admiral Dewey, introduced in 1946 by Rutgers. It ripens a day earlier than Redhaven, but is not equal to Redhaven because of inferior color and much greater susceptibility to split pits. It is a yellow-fleshed freestone. Not promising at Summerland.

J. H. Hale Apart from Elberta, this is the oldest peach in commercial production. A chance seedling, probably of Elberta parentage, found on the farm of J. H. Hale in Connecticut. It was introduced by Stark Bros. Nursery in 1915. It is an outstandingly firm, large freestone and is still in demand as fresh fruit or for canning. It ripens about September 12.

Keystone A cross between Newday and Southland introduced in 1954 by Fort Valley. It is a yellow-fleshed freestone, ripening at the same time as Fairhaven, about August 20. The tree is productive, the fruit is of good quality but lacking in red color. It is excellent for canning, but was discontinued at Summerland because it was not outstanding enough in its season and was cold tender.

Loadel An open-pollinated seedling of Elberta, introduced by the Horter Packing Co. of Yuba City, California, USA, in 1950. A yellow-fleshed commercial canning nonmelting clingstone, with good shape and quality, and the same season as Fortuna. It is larger than Fortuna. It would be interesting, if the demand for canning clingstones should increase at Summerland.

Loring Introduced in 1946 by the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Missouri, USA. A cross of Frank x Halehaven. A

large, firm-fleshed, yellow, freestone with only a little red skin and ripening about September 1. It has been widely planted in many peach-growing areas, but because it ripens September 1, it is a bit too late for most parts of southern B.C. The tree is productive and has shown reasonable hardiness.

Merrill 49^{er} An open-pollinated seedling of J. H. Hale, introduced in 1950 by Grant Merrill Orchards of Red Bluff, California, USA. A yellow-fleshed freestone of good size and quality, maturing a day or so before J. H. Hale. The fruit has good skin color and has shown reasonable hardiness. Because of its good quality, it is recommended for limited commercial trial as a late peach in warm areas.

Prairie Dawn A cross between Valiant and Halehaven, introduced by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Illinois, USA, in 1946. It is a large, well-flavored, melting-flesh clingstone with a light red blush or stripe, maturing about 4 days earlier than Redhaven. The flesh tends to be soft and at times slightly coarse. It is vigorous and productive and above average in hardiness, but is not as good a peach as Starking Delicious, which ripens at the same time. Not recommended because of its clingstone characteristic and soft flesh.

Red Elberta A bud mutation of Elberta originated by J. Perry of Kennewik, Washington, USA. Introduced in 1936. The fruit resembles Elberta except that it ripens about 10 days earlier and is more highly colored. It is, however, uneven in ripening, a bit soft, and difficult to pick. Because of its late ripening season (about September 1) and soft flesh, it is not recommended at Summerland.

Redglobe Introduced by Beltsville in 1954. A multicultivar cross involving Admiral Dewey, St. John, and Fireglo. The fruit is large, round, firm, with light pubescence. It has good red color, is freestone, and shows very little red around the pit. It ripens a day or two earlier than Veteran, which is a bit late at Summerland. Also the fruit bud hardiness is somewhat variable. Not recommended at Summerland.

Redhaven A cross of Halehaven and Kalhaven introduced by South Haven in 1940. It is the most important peach introduction in the 20th century, and the most widely planted cultivar in North America. Its outstanding characteristics are firm flesh, which enables easy picking and handling, excellent red color, good size, and heavy and dependable cropping. Redhaven matures in a good season, about August 14, and supplies the early market in volume with a good quality freestone. Because of its high red skin color, the fruit is sometimes picked too early, resulting in a loss of quality. It is widely planted in British Columbia.

Redqueen Its parentage involves J. H. Hale, Eclipse, and Blake. It was introduced in 1951 by Rutgers. The fruit is well covered with bright red on yellow. The quality is good, and the flesh firm, an asset for easy handling. The tree has been rated as especially bud hardy, but it has not been grown

long enough to evaluate this characteristic at Summerland under local conditions. It ripens between Veteran and Elberta, which is too late for commercial planting at Summerland. However, it is well worth testing in the warmest areas of the B.C. southern interior.

Redtop Developed by the USDA at Beltsville and Fresno, California, USA. A cross of Sunhigh with an open-pollinated seedling of Elberta. It is outstanding for its high red skin color, fruit firmness, tough skin, small pit, and good texture and quality. However, the fruit is small and the tree suffers from bare branches, which might be the result of some minor element deficiency. Its worst fault is its extreme winter tenderness, which has been shown on several occasions. Not promising at Summerland.

Richhaven Introduced in 1944 from South Haven. A multicultivar cross involving Redhaven, J. H. Hale, and Halehaven. This yellow-fleshed freestone ripens at the same time as Veteran. The fruit is large, heavily striped with red, and attractive; the skin is tough and the flesh is variable in firmness. It has limited commercial possibilities at Summerland, because it is not as firm as some other cultivars in its season and it ripens a week or more later than peaches in the Fairhaven season.

Rochester A seedling of unknown parentage from the orchard of Mr. Wallin, Rochester, New York, USA, about 1923. From 1926 until about 1950 it and the three Vees from Vineland, Ontario, became very important cultivars in the southern interior of B.C. Rochester is a medium-sized yellow freestone of very fine quality, but it is a dull shade of red and has an unattractive degree of pubescence. It is outstanding in hardiness and still has a place as a reliable peach for home gardens.

Royal Gold A bud mutation of Springtime, introduced in 1967 by C. F. Zaiger, Modesto, California. It is a very early peach, ripening 7 to 10 days earlier than Early Redhaven. Fruits are small, 5–5.5 cm (2–2¼ in.) in diam, orange to apricot yellow with a slight blush, very smooth, round to slightly elongate. The suture is not prominent. The flesh is firm, mottled white and rich gold in color, clingstone, with very few splitstones. The flavor is very sweet, aromatic, and attractive. It tends to set a heavy crop, thus requiring severe thinning. Recommended for roadside stand and local sales.

Royalvee Introduced in 1959 from Vineland. It is a cross between Halehaven and Vedette. It is a yellow-fleshed freestone with fair color and size, good quality, ripening about a week earlier than Redhaven. The tree is very productive but must be heavily thinned to obtain good size fruit. Its earliness and bud hardiness make it interesting in areas with cold winters and cool summers. The fruit is very soft, easily bruised, and tends to split badly.

Shasta A canning nonmelting clingstone originated by the USDA at Palo Alto, California, USA. A cross involving the cultivars Leader, Tuscan, and Paloro introduced in 1941. The fruit has good quality, ripens at the

same time as Veteran and Fortuna, and has given good results in canning tests. Because of a lack of interest in canning clings in this area, Shasta has no promise, but if the demand for clings improves, it might be considered in preference to Fortuna, which is more widely grown.

Solo A cross between J. H. Hale and Veteran originated at Summerland and introduced in 1949. It closely resembles J. H. Hale in size and firmness, but matures 10 days earlier, at the same time as Veteran, and has very good quality. It lacks red skin color the same as J. H. Hale, and is afflicted in some seasons with bald skin patches, a condition known as nectarine spot. The tree has a compact growth habit and bears heavily but is somewhat lacking in bud hardiness. Because of its season and its susceptibility to nectarine spot, it is no longer recommended.

Somervee Introduced in 1951 by Vineland. It is a very early peach resulting from a cross of New Haven and Oriole. It ripens about July 20. It is a small, yellow melting-flesh clingstone, with good color and quality. However, it is very susceptible to split pits, which, together with its small fruit size, makes it unimportant commercially. In most winters it has shown extremely good hardiness.

Southland Originated as a seedling from self-pollinated Halehaven. Introduced in 1946 by Fort Valley. One of the reasons for its introduction was its low winter chilling requirement, which is necessary for growing peaches in southern areas. It is a large good-quality peach of medium firm texture, freestone, and ripening between Fairhaven and Veteran. Because of its somewhat late maturity date, only fair skin color, and medium softness, it is not recommended at Summerland.

Spotlight A cross between Veteran and Rochester, originated at Summerland and introduced in 1946. A yellow melting-flesh clingstone of average size, good quality, and fairly good skin color. It matures about 6 days earlier than Redhaven. Its favorable qualities are earliness and frost hardiness, but it is susceptible to split stones. It was planted fairly widely at one time at Summerland, but has been discontinued because of the split-pit problem.

Springold Its parentage involves Fireglo, Hiley, and Springtime. It was introduced by Fort Valley in 1966. It is a very early peach, ripening about July 15, with excellent red color, yellow flesh, and good flavor. It is resistant to split pits. Recommended as a very early peach for local sales.

Starking Delicious This early maturing bud sport of July Elberta originated with H. F. Smith of Dover, Kansas, and was patented and introduced by Stark Bros. Nurseries in 1949. This is a medium firm, yellow freestone, ripening about 5 days earlier than Redhaven. It is the first good early freestone at Summerland. It has good fruit size and color and above-average fruit bud hardiness. Recommended for commercial trial.

Suncling Introduced in 1961 by South Haven. It has multiple parentage. It is a canning nonmelting cling, maturing at the same time as Elberta, with medium to large fruit, good texture, and producing good results in canning tests. It is rated very hardy in fruit bud. Not recommended because canning clings are not in demand.

Suncrest Introduced in 1959 by the U.S. Horticultural Field Station at Fresno, California, USA, the result of a cross between Alamar and Gold Dust. This high-quality, firm, yellow-fleshed freestone ripens at the same time as Veteran, about August 30 at Summerland. The fruit is round, has very inconspicuous pubescence, and good quality both fresh and in canned products. Because it matures a little too late, it is not recommended for commercial production in southern British Columbia.

Sunhaven Introduced by South Haven in 1955. The result of crosses involving Redhaven, J. H. Hale, and Halehaven. It is a fair-sized yellow melting-flesh clingstone, with firm texture and good flavor, and is very resistant to flesh browning. It matures about 7 days earlier than Redhaven. It has fairly good skin color, but matures in the same season or slightly later than Early Redhaven, and therefore is not considered a suitable peach to recommend at Summerland. Tests have shown that it is only moderately bud hardy.

Triogem A cross between J. H. Hale and Marigold introduced by Rutgers in 1938. Triogem has been widely grown throughout the United States, and was originally introduced for commercial trial in the B.C. interior along with Fairhaven. It matures about August 20, or 10 days earlier than Elberta. It is a good-quality yellow freestone with firm flesh and fair color and is suitable for either fresh fruit or canning. The cultivar is very productive and has average fruit bud hardiness. However, Fairhaven is considered to be slightly superior at Summerland.

Valiant An open-pollinated seedling of Elberta introduced by Vine-land in 1925. It is one of the three "Vees" so often referred to in the southern interior of B.C. It is a fairly firm, yellow-flesh freestone of good quality, ripening several days earlier than Veteran. It is a good bearer, but is slightly less hardy than Vedette and Veteran. Because it matures so late (about August 28), it is no longer recommended for commercial planting, although many growers still consider it to be the best of the three Vees.

Vedette One of the three original "Vee" peaches introduced by Vine-land in 1925. It is an open-pollinated seedling of Elberta that was widely grown in the southern interior of B.C. for many years. This yellow-fleshed freestone, ripening about 4 days earlier than Valiant, is hardy and sets heavily, but the fruit tends to be soft and sometimes small, especially in very hot seasons. Occasionally the fruit is somewhat clingstone. Because of its ripening season and tendency to produce small, somewhat flat peaches under unfavorable conditions, it is no longer recommended.

Vedoka Originated at Vineland and introduced jointly by Vineland and Summerland in 1961. A cross between J. H. Hale and Vedette. This peach matures at the same time as Veteran, has good firmness and color, and the trees have proved to be consistently hardy over the years. It was introduced originally for a limited commercial trial at Summerland, but it is no longer recommended because it matures at the same time as Veteran rather than Fairhaven, which is considered better for marketing.

Velvet Originating from crosses involving Halehaven, Vedette, and Vesper as parents, Velvet was introduced in 1965 from Vineland. It is a yellow-fleshed freestone, with very good red color, and ripening midway between the Redhaven and Fairhaven season. It has exceptionally good flesh texture and quality, but the fruit tends to be a bit small. It needs further testing for fruit bud hardiness and sizing ability under different conditions before it can be recommended.

Veteran A cross between Vaughan and Stark's Early Elberta introduced by Vineland in 1928. This high-quality yellow-fleshed freestone ripens about 10 days before Elberta. For many years it was the most important peach grown in the B.C. interior. Its best qualities are very good fruit bud and tree hardiness, heavy production, and suitability for both fresh and canning markets. Its main weaknesses are its relatively late maturity, soft flesh, and deficiency of red skin color. For these reasons it is not being planted any more and is gradually being superseded by Fairhaven, which is much easier to handle and matures a week earlier.

Vivian It has multiple parents involving Maxine, Leader, Tuscan, and Paloro. It was introduced by the USDA at Palo Alto, California, USA, in 1950, and has been tested at Summerland as a nonmelting clingstone. The fruit is good in size and texture, and matures about 5 days later than Fortuna. The future of clingstone peaches at Summerland is uncertain, and none are being planted at this time.

Washington A cross between a V.P.I. seedling and Sunhigh, introduced in 1962 by Blacksburg. Washington is a firm, well-colored peach, ripening just a day or two after Fairhaven. It has a firm texture and good quality, but an unfortunate tendency to develop nectarine spot (a bald shiny patch on the skin), which detracts from its appearance. Washington was introduced because of its extreme spring fruit bud hardiness. It is not recommended at Summerland because of nectarine spot.

Yakima Hale A selection of unknown parentage introduced in 1956 by Grant Merrill Orchards of Red Bluff, California, USA. This cultivar is a yellow-fleshed freestone, with only moderate color, but good texture and flavor. It ripens about 10 days earlier than J. H. Hale, or about September 1. The tree is vigorous and productive, and the fruit has been rated as good in canning tests. It is not considered to have commercial promise at Summerland because of its late maturity, about 8 days later than optimum for best marketing.

Cultivars grown commercially in British Columbia

Elberta	Redhaven	Vedette
Fairhaven	Redhaven (early strains)	Veteran
Fortuna	Triogem	
J. H. Hale	Valiant	

Promising new cultivars and selections

Babygold 5	Glohaven	Starking Delicious
Cresthaven	Royal Gold	Velvet
Dixigem	Springold	

Cultivars for home gardens

Early Redhaven	Rochester	Veteran
Redhaven	Starking Delicious	

Hardiness ratings

The relative hardiness of peach cultivars is based on tree survival and crop production following cold winters. There is a very close association between tree killing and fruit bud killing. Only selected cultivars are given.

Hardy	Moderately hardy	Most tender
Prairie Dawn	Early Redhaven	Cardinal
Rochester	Fairhaven	Coronet
Starking Delicious	Golden Jubilee	Dixired
Vedette	Redhaven	J. H. Hale
Vedoka	Royalvee	Redtop
Veteran	Somervee	
	Triogem	
	All the canning clingstones	

Dates for picking at Summerland, B.C.

July	16-20	Springold, Royal Gold
	21-25	Somervee
	26-31	Cardinal, Collins Earligold, Earlired
August	1-5	Dixired, Early Redhaven (Garnet Beauty, Pat's Haven, Stark's Earliglo, Zandee), Royalvee, Spotlight, Sunhaven
	6-10	Prairie Dawn, Starking Delicious
	11-15	Coronet, Dixigem, Jerseyland, Redhaven, Rochester
	16-20	Golden Jubilee, Redtop, Triogem, Velvet

21-25 Dean, Envoy, Fairhaven, Golden Globe, Keystone,
Vedette, Washington

26-31 Earlihale, Fortuna, Glohaven, Loring, Redglobe,
Richhaven, Southland, Suncrest, Valiant,
Vedoka

September 1-5 Ambergem, Veteran, Babygold 5, Dixon 1, Loadel,
Redqueen, Shasta, Solo, Vivian, Yakima Hale



SUMMARY OF FRUIT CHARACTERISTICS

Cultivar	Blossom type *	Fruit size *	Firmness †	Flesh	Color ‡	Freestone or clingstone §	Eating quality	Market
Ambergem	S	M-L	F	F	Y	NMC	poor	canning
Babygold 5	S	L	F	F	Y	NMC	poor	canning
Babygold 6	S	L	F	F	Y	NMC	poor	canning
Cardinal	S	S	M	M	Y	C	good	fresh
Collins	S	S-M	M	M	Y	C	good	fresh
Coronet	S	M	M	M	Y	C	good	fresh
Cresthaven	S	M-L	F	F	Y	F	good	fresh
Dean	L	M-L	F	F	Y	F	good	fresh, canning
Dixigem	S	M	F	F	Y	F	good	fresh, canning
Dixired	S	S	M	M	Y	C	good	fresh
Dixon 1	S	M	F	F	Y	NMC	poor	canning
Earligold	S	S	M	M	Y	C	good	fresh
Earlihale	S	M	F	F	Y	F	good	fresh
Earlired	S	S	M	M	Y	C	good	fresh
Early Redhaven	S	M	M	M	Y	C	good	fresh
Elberta	S	M-L	M	M	Y	F	fair	fresh
Envoy	L	M	M	M	Y	F	good	fresh
Fairhaven	S	M-L	F	F	Y	F	good	fresh, canning
Fortuna	S	S-M	F	F	Y	NMC	poor	canning
Glohaven	S	M	F	F	Y	F	good	fresh
Golden Globe	S	M-L	M	M	Y	F	good	fresh
Golden Jubilee	S	M	M	M	Y	F	fair	canning
Harrow 2049	S	S	M	M	Y	C	good	fresh
Harrow 2213	S	S-M	M	M	Y	C	good	fresh
Jerseyland	S	M	M	M	Y	SC	good	fresh
J. H. Hale	S	L	F	F	Y	F	fair	fresh
Keystone	S	M	F	F	Y	F	good	fresh
Loadel	S	M	F	F	Y	NMC	poor	canning
Loring	S	L	F	F	Y	F	good	fresh
Merrill 49 _{nr}	M	M	F	F	Y	F	good	fresh

Red Elberta	S	M	M	Y	F	good	fresh
Redglobe	L	M	M	Y	F	good	fresh
Redhaven	S	M	M	Y	F	good	fresh
Redqueen	L	M	M	Y	F	good	fresh
Redtop	L	S-M	M	Y	F	good	fresh
Richhaven	S	L	M	Y	F	good	fresh
Rochester	L	M	M	Y	F	good	fresh
Royalvee	L	S-M	M	Y	C	good	fresh
Shasta	S	M	F	Y	NMC	poor	canning
Solo	L	L	F	Y	F	good	fresh
Somervee	S	S	S	Y	C	good	fresh
Southland	L	M	F	Y	C	good	fresh
Spotlight	L	M	S	Y	SC	good	fresh
Springold	S	S	M	Y	C	good	fresh
Starking Delicious	S	M	F	Y	F	good	fresh
Sunceling	S	M	F	Y	NMC	poor	canning
Suncrest	L	M	F	Y	F	good	fresh
Sunhaven	S	M	M	Y	C	good	fresh
Triogem	S	M	F	Y	F	good	fresh, canning
Valiant	S	M	F	Y	F	good	fresh
Vedette	L	S-M	S	Y	F	good	fresh
Vedoka	S	M-L	F	Y	F	good	fresh
Velvet	L	S-M	F	Y	F	good	fresh
Veteran	S	M	M	Y	F	good	fresh, canning
Vivian	S	M	F	Y	NMC	poor	canning
Washington	L	M	F	Y	F	good	fresh
Yakima Hale	S	M	F	Y	F	good	fresh

* L = large, M = medium, S = small

† F = firm, M = medium, S = soft

‡ Y = yellow

§ C = clingstone, F = freestone, NMC = nonmelting clingstone, SC = semiclingstone

PEARS

Brief descriptions of cultivars

Anjou Originated near Angers, France, and introduced to North America by M. P. Wilder about 1842. Its parentage is unknown. It is the main fresh-fruit cultivar in British Columbia. The tree is vigorous and slow coming into bearing; cropping may be erratic if growing and cultural conditions are unsuitable. Cross-pollination is needed. The tree is fairly resistant to cold and fire blight. The fruit is large, turbinate, regular, bright green turning to greenish yellow when ripe; the flesh is fine, mildly acid to sweet, and of very good flavor. Anjou is ready for picking about September 27; the fruit drops readily. The fruit has a storage life of 4 to 5 months at -1°C and is free from storage disorders. A desirable cultivar if the growing conditions are suitable for regular cropping.

Bartlett Originated as Williams Bon Chretien by Mr. Stair, Aldermaston, Berks, England. The main canning pear in all pear-growing regions of the world. The tree is moderately vigorous, susceptible to cold and fire blight. Bartlett comes into fruiting fairly late, but mature trees bear very regular heavy crops. The fruit is medium large, ovate pyriform, green when picked, turning bright uniform yellow when ripe. The flesh is firm, fine; the flavor is mildly subacid and good with a fine aroma. Fruits held in cold storage too long will develop core and flesh breakdown upon ripening. Bartlett is ready for picking at Summerland about August 25. Although Bartlett has a few undesirable characteristics, such as upright growing habit and susceptibility to fire blight, there does not appear to be any new cultivar likely to replace it.

Bartlett — Max Red A mutant of Bartlett, introduced by A. D. MacKelvie, Zillah, Washington, USA, in 1945. Unlike the parent cultivar, the mutant has intense red skin, which may show only as coarse red striping owing to the chimeric nature of the sport. The fruit matures 7 to 10 days later than Bartlett. The skin is dull red green when picked, turning bright red when the fruit is ripe. Bartlett — Max Red is grown commercially in Europe and North America, but does not appear to be gaining in popularity.

Bartlett — russet mutants Several mutants of Bartlett with completely russeted skin have been introduced. The fruit of the mutants matures 7 to 10 days later than fruit of the ordinary Bartlett. The fresh and canned fruit is of outstanding quality, has a longer storage life than regular Bartlett, and after ripening remains free of core browning 3 days longer than the parent cultivar. It is a valuable improvement over the regular Bartlett for canning. The russet skin detracts from its appearance.

Bosc Introduced by Van Mons in Belgium before 1820. The tree is vigorous, productive, and cold-hardy. The fruit is oblong ovate pyriform, medium large, and heavily russeted. The flesh is gritty in the core, juicy, very sweet, and of good flavor. It requires very careful handling. The fruit ripens very uniformly and is free from core and flesh breakdown. Bosc is ready for picking in the second week of September, 20 days later than Bartlett. Bosc is still grown commercially; it may have a place in cold areas. This cultivar shows severe distortion when infected with the stony pit virus and is susceptible to fire blight.

Clairgeau Introduced by R. Clairgeau, Nantes, France, about 1830. The fruit is oblong ovate pyriform, medium large, blushed, fairly russeted, of coarse texture, and fair to poor in flavor. The tree is vigorous, hardy, and enormously productive. The fruit is ready for picking in mid-September. Very attractive, but low in quality.

Clapp Favorite Originated by T. Clapp, Dorchester, Massachusetts, USA, about 1860. An early pear, maturing about 15 days before Bartlett. The fruit is medium large, ovate pyriform, greenish yellow, blushed. It is juicy, fair to good in flavor, and develops core browning a day or so after becoming eating ripe. A red-skin mutant, Starkrimson, is more attractive than the parent. The tree is vigorous, productive, but very susceptible to fire blight. Grown to some extent to fill the need for a variety that is earlier than Bartlett.

Comice Originated near Angers, France, about 1850. The tree is vigorous, upright, erratic in cropping, and rather unproductive. The fruit is medium to large, turbinate, heavily russeted, and not very attractive. The flesh is medium firm and fine; the flavor is sweet and good. Comice is ready for picking about 4 days earlier than Anjou; it has a long storage life. Unsatisfactory fruiting performance and appearance of fruit have largely eliminated this cultivar from commercial plantings.

Conference Introduced by Mr. Rivers, England, in 1885. A commercial pear in some European countries. The fruit is medium in size, pyriform, with a narrow neck, partly russeted, fairly attractive, medium firm, fine in texture, juicy, and good in flavor. The skin is light green when picked and nearly yellow when ripe. Conference is ready for picking about 5 days earlier than Anjou, and can be kept until January or February. The fruit is very susceptible to shrivel in storage and during ripening. The long, narrow neck of the fruit makes it susceptible to bruising in handling.

Duchesse d'Angouleme Introduced by M. Audusson, Angers, France, in 1820. The fruit is large, ovate pyriform, greenish yellow with some blush and lenticels. The flesh is firm and coarse; the flavor is only fair. A late pear, it ripens at the same time as Anjou.

Eldorado Probably a Bartlett seedling, introduced by Mr. Patterson, Placerville, California, USA, in 1945. A late maturing pear, it is gaining

popularity in California and Oregon. The tree is moderately vigorous and productive. The fruit is medium in size, pyriform, with a narrow neck, uneven surface, and greenish yellow skin when picked. The flesh is moderately firm, fine, and juicy; the flavor is good to very good. Eldorado is ready for picking about 1 week later than Anjou; it can be stored until April or longer. At Summerland, the fruit does not reach full size and finish in some years; the fruit is of medium size and only fair in quality. It should be observed further. The tree is less hardy than Anjou or Sierra.

Flemish Beauty A chance seedling found near Alost, Belgium, introduced by Van Mons around 1810 as Fondante des Bois. The tree is vigorous, very hardy, extremely productive, and highly susceptible to fire blight. The fruit is large, obovate, blushed, and attractive. The flesh is medium tender and juicy; the flavor is good. Flemish Beauty is ready for picking about 15 days later than Bartlett. The fruit ripens unevenly, and breakdown may be severe. A self-fertile variety and good pollinizer. For home gardens in cold areas.

Gorham A seedling of Bartlett x Josephine de Malines, introduced by Geneva in 1923. The tree is very difficult to handle because of its upright growth habit. The fruit is medium in size, pyriform, and has yellow skin; the flesh is medium firm, very fine, mildly acid, juicy, and fair to good in eating quality. The fruit is poor as canned halves. Gorham somewhat resembles Bartlett; it is ready for picking about 3 weeks later than Bartlett. Because of its poor canning quality, it has no commercial value.

Hardy Produced by M. Bonnet and named by M. Jamin, near Paris, France, in 1830. The fruit is large, obtuse pyriform, greenish yellow and russeted, dull, and unattractive. The flesh is medium soft and juicy; the flavor is fair to good. Cropping is erratic. The cultivar has no value except as an interstock between quince rootstock and pear cultivars, showing graft incompatibility when grafted directly on quince. Grown commercially in California.

Marguerite Marillat Introduced by M. Marillat, Craponne, France, about 1880. The fruit is very large, oblate pyriform, irregular, yellow, blushed, and attractive; the flesh is moderately firm, juicy, and fair to very good in flavor. The quality is variable and the texture is coarse and inclined to dryness and mealiness in some years. The shape is rough. Not promising.

Packham's Triumph A seedling from the cross Uredale St. Germain (Belle) x Williams Bon Chretien (Bartlett) originated by C. H. Packham, Molong, Australia, about 1900. The tree is weak, irregular in growth, cold tender, and consistent in bearing. The fruit is large, obtuse pyriform, and has an uneven, green surface; the flesh is very fine, juicy, melting, and free of grits; the flavor is very good. It is ready for picking at the same time as Anjou, but it keeps better and longer than Anjou. Poor growth and cold tenderness of the tree are the main obstacles to a ready acceptance of the variety in British Columbia, although it is a leading variety in Australia.

Sierra A seedling of Bartlett x Marguerite Marillat introduced by Summerland in 1969. The tree is medium in size and cold-hardy; it bears early and heavily. The fruit is very large, long pyriform, light green, somewhat irregular in size and shape; the flesh is medium tender, very fine, and melting; the flavor is very good. Sierra is ready for picking a few days earlier than Anjou and can be stored until January. The skin turns greenish yellow as the fruit ripens. The fruit is free from core and flesh breakdown, but is subject to shrivel and may show surface scald and rots in bruises if stored later than January. The skin of the fruit is very tender and damages from spring frost and limb rubs easily develop into russeted spots on the fruit, causing an unattractive appearance. The fruit is too tender for commercial handling, but is an excellent high-quality variety for home gardens.

Starking Delicious Originated by M. A. Cook, Tipp's City, Ohio, USA, in 1953. The fruit is medium in size, pyriform, yellow with conspicuous dots, resembling Bartlett but rounder; the flesh is medium tender, fine, and juicy; the flavor is fair to good. It is ready for picking 3 weeks later than Bartlett. The fruit keeps longer than Bartlett. Clean yellow fruit and a long shelf life are important assets. However, the thick stem detracts from its appearance, and the fresh fruit is of fair quality.

Winter Nelis A chance seedling raised by J. C. Nelis, Mechlin, Belgium, early in the 19th century. The tree is small, spreading, hardy, and productive. The fruit is small, uneven, roundish turbinate, green, and heavily russeted and unattractive; the flesh is medium firm and somewhat granular; the flavor is very good. It is ready for picking about 1 week later than Anjou. No commercial value.

Cultivars grown commercially in British Columbia

Anjou
Bartlett

Cultivars with commercial potential (not necessarily in British Columbia)

Bosc
Clapp Favorite
Comice
Conference
Eldorado
Flemish Beauty
Packham's Triumph
Starking Delicious



DATES FOR PICKING AT SUMMERLAND, B.C., AND PRESSURE AT PICKING

Picking date	Cultivar	Pressure at picking	
		kg	(lb)
August	11-15	Clapp Favorite	6.3 (14)
	21-25	Bartlett	8.1 (18)
	26-31	Bartlett — Max Red	8.1 (18)
		Bartlett — russet mutants	8.1 (18)
September	1-5	Flemish Beauty	5.4 (12)
		Marguerite Marillat	5.4 (12)
	6-10	Hardy	5.4 (12)
	11-15	Bosc	5.9 (13)
		Gorham	5.0 (11)
	16-20	Clairgeau	6.3 (14)
	21-25	Comice	5.0 (11)
		Conference	5.9 (13)
		Sierra	8.6 (19)
		Anjou	5.9 (13)
	26-30	Duchesse d'Angouleme	5.0 (11)
		Packman's Triumph	8.1 (18)
October	1-5	Winter Nelis	6.8 (15)
	6-10	Eldorado	5.9 (13)



SUMMARY OF FRUIT CHARACTERISTICS

Cultivar	Size	Shape	Appearance	Firmness	Eating quality	Storage life at -0.6°C	Market
Anjou	large	turbinate	moder.	moder.	good	Feb.	fresh
Bartlett	medium	ovate-pyriform	attract.	firm	good	Nov.	fr., proc.
Bosc	med.-sm.	oblong-ovate-pyriform	moder.	moder.	very good	Dec.	fresh
Clairgeau	large	oblong-ovate-pyriform	moder.	firm	fair	Dec.	fresh
Clapp Favorite	med. lge.	ovate-pyriform	attract.	moder.	fair	2 wk.	fresh
Comice	large	turbinate	fair	moder.	very good	Feb.	fresh
Conference	medium	long pyriform	attract.	moder.	good	Jan.	fresh
Duchesse	large	ovate-pyriform	moder.	firm	fair	Nov.	fresh
d'Angouleme							
Eldorado	medium	pyriform	moder.	firm	very good	Apr.	fresh
Flemish Beauty	large	obovate	attract.	moder.	good	Oct.	fresh
Gorham	medium	pyriform	unattract.	moder.	fair-good	Dec.	fresh
Hardy	large	obtuse-pyriform	attract.	moder.	fair	Dec.	fresh
Marquerite	very large	pyriform	attract.	moder.	fair	Dec.	fresh
Marillat	large	obtuse-pyriform	unattract.	firm	very good	Feb.	fresh
Packham's Triumph	large	long pyriform	moder.	moder.	very good	Jan.	fr., proc.
Sierra	very large	pyriform	moder.	moder.	fair-good	Nov.	fr., proc.
Starking Delicious	medium	roundish turbinate	moder.	moder.	good	Feb.	fresh
Winter Nellis	small						

PLUMS

Brief descriptions of cultivars*

Bradshaw Origin unknown. Named by C. M. Hovey in 1846. The fruit is medium large, oblong, purplish red, attractive, medium soft, semiclingstone to clingstone, fair to good in quality. It ripens midseason and softens faster than Reeves.

Damson It was taken to Italy from Damascus more than a century before the Christian era. The name Damson is sometimes applied to a group of plums. In America, it is a hardy cultivar and bears small, roundish, dark blue, semiclingstone plums. The flavor is poor in fresh fruit but excellent in jam. It has no value as a commercial plum.

Diamond Originated by Mr. Diamond, Kent, England, about 1830. The fruit is large, oblong, purple, and of the Italian type. The flesh is soft, semiclingstone; the flavor is fairly acid, fair. The fruit tends to soften on the tree and has a short picking period. Not promising.

Gold A seedling of Robinson (*Prunus munsoniana*) x Abundance (*P. salicina*) originated by L. Burbank, Santa Rosa, California, USA, in 1888. The fruit is medium large, round, bright yellow, very attractive, and remains in good picking condition on the tree for an extended period. The flesh is medium firm, clingstone, fair in flavor. It has promise as a very attractive, early midseason plum for the local market. Requires a *P. salicina* pollinizer.

Green Gage An old cultivar belonging to the Reine Claude group of plums. The fruit is medium in size, roundish, with greenish yellow skin. The flesh is firm, freestone, and the flavor is sweet and very good. It tends to overset and bear biennially. Although Green Gage is one of the best-quality plums, there is little commercial demand for a greenish plum in the Italian prune season.

Grenville A seedling from a cross between Burbank (*P. salicina*) and a native plum (*P. nigra*) originated at the CEF. The fruit is medium large, roundish conic, and bright yellowish orange with a heavy blush. However, the bright color turns dull in storage. The flesh is fair in texture, semiclingstone to clingstone, and good to fair in flavor. The tree is very hardy. Not promising.

Italian (known as Fellenberg in Europe) Probably originated at Milan, Italy, about 1800. The fruit is medium in size, oval, and dark blue with a

* Unless indicated otherwise, the plum cultivars described here belong to the European plum group *Prunus domestica*.

heavy bloom. The flesh is firm, high in sugar, and good in flavor. When grown under unfavorable conditions, the fruit may fail to develop its typical good quality. Well-grown fruit is excellent as fresh fruit and processed. Several early maturing mutants, such as DeMaris, Greata, and Richards, have been selected and are grown commercially. The early strains mature 15 days earlier than the Italian plums but the fruit is not as firm or productive in the early strains.

June Blood A Japanese-type (*P. salicina*) plum, maturing toward the end of July. The fruit is medium to large, roundish conic, and dark red. The flesh is firm, juicy, clingstone, and fair in quality if picked mature. This is one of the earliest plums grown in British Columbia, maturing 5 days earlier than Peach Plum.

Maynard A *P. triflora* × *P. simonii* cross originated by L. Burbank, Santa Rosa, California, USA, and named by Oregon Nursery Co. in 1903. A large, roundish, dark red plum. The flesh is medium firm, juicy, and semi-clingstone; the flavor is fair to good. It has produced light crops, partly because of heavy preharvest drop. Requires a *P. salicina* pollinizer.

Monitor A hybrid of Burbank (*P. salicina*) and a native American plum (*P. americana*) introduced at St. Paul in 1920. The fruit is medium large, roundish, conic, and red with heavy dots; the flesh is juicy, clingstone, with good flavor. An attractive plum, but suitable only for the fresh market; it conflicts in season with early strains of the Italian plum. Requires a *P. salicina* pollinizer.

Pacific Originated from seeds of an open-pollinated Italian plum. Seedlings were grown by J. Bullock, Oswego, New York, USA, and the selection was made by C. E. Hoskins after 1875. The fruit is large to medium large, oblong conic, and purple with numerous dots. The flesh is medium firm, freestone, and good to fair in quality. The fruit is not very attractive and tends to split. It cannot compete with the Italian plum of the same season.

Peach An old European cultivar introduced to America from France in 1820. A medium large, round plum with yellowish and blushed skin. The fruit is medium firm, semifreestone, sweet, and fair in flavor. It is grown commercially as an early plum of fair quality. The tree is vigorous, annual bearing, hardy, and extremely productive; the fruit drops at maturity.

Pipestone A seedling of Burbank (*P. salicina*) × (Burbank × Wolf) introduced at St. Paul in 1942. It is a small, roundish conic, red plum. The flesh is medium soft, juicy, clingstone, mildly acid, and poor in flavor. The tree lacks vigor. Not promising. Requires a *P. salicina* pollinizer.

Quackenboss A European-type plum, large to medium in size, roundish oblong, and with purple skin. The flesh is firm, mostly clingstone; the flavor is poor to fair, too low in quality for any promise. The tree is very hardy.

Queenston A chance seedling discovered by C. Lowrey, Queenston, Ontario, Canada, and introduced commercially in 1963. The fruit matures about August 10, is medium in size, blue, freestone, and fair in flavor. The tree is very productive, but the size and quality of the fruit may suffer considerably in years of heavy set unless the fruit is thinned.

Radisson Introduced at St. Paul in 1925 from the cross of a Japanese plum (*P. salicina*) x a native plum (*P. americana*). A medium small, roundish, red plum of fair to poor quality. The fruit cracks readily and is susceptible to decay in storage. Requires a *P. salicina* pollenizer. Not promising.

Redheart A *P. salicina* cultivar (Duarte x Wickson) originated by C. O. Hene, California Agricultural Experiment Station, and introduced in 1952. The tree is upright, hardy, and productive; the fruit is medium large with dull, dark red skin and bright red flesh. The quality is good. The ripening date at Summerland is August 26, the same date as early strains of Italian. This is a very good, commercial, Japanese-type plum. Requires a *P. salicina* pollenizer.

Reeves A seedling of Peach plum originated by A. Reeves, Chilliwack, British Columbia. The fruit is medium large, roundish, of Peach plum type, greenish yellow with blush. The flesh is medium firm, juicy, sweet, semifreestone, and fair in flavor. It is almost identical with Peach in tree and fruit, but it ripens 18 days later.

Sapa A hybrid of *P. besseyi* and *P. salicina* originated by the South Dakota Agriculture Experiment Station, Brookings, South Dakota, USA, in 1907. The fruit is medium small, roundish, with purple skin. The flesh is semiclingstone and astringent in flavor. It is excellent for jams, even better than Damson.

Stanley A seedling of Agen x Grand Duke introduced by Geneva. The fruit resembles the Italian plum type, is medium in size, oblong, dark blue, medium firm, green fleshed, and semifreestone. It is inferior to the Italian plum in firmness, sugar, and quality.

Starking Delicious A *P. salicina* cultivar originated by Ruth J. Johnson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, USA, in 1931, and patented and introduced by Stark Bros. Nurseries, Louisiana, Missouri, USA, in 1951. The tree is upright, hardy, and productive; the fruit is medium large with dark red skin and blood-red flesh. The quality is good. The ripening date at Summerland is September 3, about 10 days before Italian. This is a very good commercial Japanese-type plum. Requires a *P. salicina* pollenizer.

Street A chance seedling of European plum type originated by Mr. Street, Oregon, USA, and introduced in 1928. The fruit resembles Peach plum in type, is large, roundish oblong, and has greenish yellow skin with mottled blush. Street ripens at the same time as Reeves, but is inferior to the latter in texture and flavor of fruit.

Vacaville A large, roundish oblong, dark purple plum, ripening in the Peach plum season. The fruit is firm, semifreestone, and good to fair in flavor. It is rated slightly lower in quality and appearance than Peach plum.

Victoria Discovered in Sussex, England, before 1844. A late mid-season plum, with bright red skin, light orange flesh, and attractive. The fruit is firm, freestone, but of fair to good quality. The tree has irregular bearing habit and the fruits need thinning.

Yakima A seedling of Peach plum originated by T. Suksdorf, Bingen, Washington, USA, introduced about 1925. The fruit is very large, oval to oblong, medium red with heavy bloom, and freestone. The flesh is firm and fairly juicy; the flavor is sweet and very good. The tree is upright, very vigorous, and an unreliable producer. It is a very desirable cultivar if the erratic bearing habit can be overcome.

Cultivars grown commercially in British Columbia

Bradshaw
Italian and its early strains
Peach

Promising cultivars for the local market

Gold
Queenston
Reeves
Yakima

Self-fertility

The cultivars described in this publication may be classified into three groups: self-fertile, partly self-fertile, and self-sterile. The cultivars in the self-sterile group always need another cultivar as a pollenizer. All the Japanese plums of the *P. salicina* group and most of the hybrids with Japanese plums are self-sterile and are best pollenized by cultivars of the same group. The partly self-fertile cultivars benefit from cross-pollination.

Self-fertile

Bradshaw
Damson
Italian
Peach
Stanley
Victoria

Self-sterile

Japanese (*P. salicina*) plums and their hybrids
President
Quackenboss

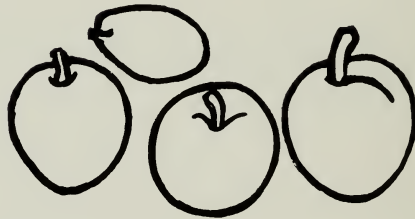
Partly self-fertile

Green Gage
Italian (early strains)



Dates for picking at Summerland, B.C.

July	21-25	June Blood
	26-31	Vacaville
August	1-5	Gold, Grenville, Maynard, Peach, Radisson
	6-10	Pipestone, Queenston
	16-20	Bradshaw, Sapa, Yakima
	21-25	Reeves, Street
	26-31	Italian (early strains), Monitor, Redheart
September	1-5	Diamond, Quackenboss, Victoria
	6-10	Damson, Pacific, Starking Delicious
	11-15	Green Gage, Italian, Stanley



CONVERSION FACTORS FOR METRIC SYSTEM

Imperial units	Approximate conversion factor	Results in:
LINEAR		
inch	x 25	millimetre (mm)
foot	x 30	centimetre (cm)
yard	x 0.9	metre (m)
mile	x 1.6	kilometre (km)
AREA		
square inch	x 6.5	square centimetre (cm ²)
square foot	x 0.09	square metre (m ²)
acre	x 0.40	hectare (ha)
VOLUME		
cubic inch	x 16	cubic centimetre (cm ³)
cubic foot	x 28	cubic decimetre (dm ³)
cubic yard	x 0.8	cubic metre (m ³)
fluid ounce	x 28	millilitre (ml)
pint	x 0.57	litre (ℓ)
quart	x 1.1	litre (ℓ)
gallon	x 4.5	litre (ℓ)
WEIGHT		
ounce	x 28	gram (g)
pound	x 0.45	kilogram (kg)
short ton (2000 lb)	x 0.9	tonne (t)
TEMPERATURE		
degrees Fahrenheit	(°F-32) x 0.56 or (°F-32) x 5/9	degrees Celsius (°C)
PRESSURE		
pounds per square inch	x 6.9	kilopascal (kPa)
POWER		
horsepower	x 746 x 0.75	watt (W) kilowatt (kW)
SPEED		
feet per second	x 0.30	metres per second (m/s)
miles per hour	x 1.6	kilometres per hour (km/h)
AGRICULTURE		
gallons per acre	x 11.23	litres per hectare (ℓ/ha)
quarts per acre	x 2.8	litres per hectare (ℓ/ha)
pints per acre	x 1.4	litres per hectare (ℓ/ha)
fluid ounces per acre	x 70	millilitres per hectare (ml/ha)
tons per acre	x 2.24	tonnes per hectare (t/ha)
pounds per acre	x 1.12	kilograms per hectare (kg/ha)
ounces per acre	x 70	grams per hectare (g/ha)
plants per acre	x 2.47	plants per hectare (plants/ha)

